

**PUBLIC NOTICE OF A MEETING TO BE HELD BY
BOUNTIFUL CITY POWER COMMISSION
February 21, 2023**

Pursuant to the terms and provisions of Section 53-4-6 of the Open and Public Meetings Law of the State of Utah contained in Title 51, Chapter 4, Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended, the Bountiful City Power Commission hereby gives notice of the meeting which shall be open to the public and held on **Tuesday, February 21, 2023, at 8:00 a.m.** The meeting will be held at the Operations Center, 198 South 200 West, Bountiful, Utah.

Persons that are disabled as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act may request an accommodation by contacting the Bountiful City Light and Power office, 801-298-6072. We would appreciate notification at least 24 hours prior to the meeting.

A G E N D A

AGENDA ITEM	POTENTIAL ACTION	SPEAKER
Comments & Welcome		Paul Summers
1. Minutes January 24, 2023	Approval	Paul Summers
2. Budget Report – Year to Date 6 Month Period Ending December 31, 2022	Accept	Tyrone Hansen
3. Cab and Chassis Purchase	Accept	Jess Pearce
4. Service Body Purchase	Accept	Jess Pearce
5. Resource Update	Update	Allen Johnson
6. Power System Operation Report	Information	
a. December Resource Reports	Information	
b. January 2023 Lost Time/Safety Reports	Information	
c. January 2023 Public Relation Reports...	Information	
d. December 2022 Outage Reports	Information	
7. Other Business	Discussion	Paul Summers
8. Next Meeting – March 28, 2023, at 8:00 a.m...	Discussion	Paul Summers
9. Adjourn 10:00		Paul Summers

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**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE
THE BOUNTIFUL CITY POWER COMMISSION
January 24, 2023 - 8:00 a.m.**

Those in Attendance

Power Commission

Paul C. Summers, Chairman
Susan Becker
Dan Bell
Richard Higginson, CC Rep*
David Irvine
Jed Pitcher

Power Department

Allen Johnson, Director
Alan Farnes
David Farnes
Tyrone Hansen
Jess Pearce
Luke Veigel

Excused

John Marc Knight, Commissioner

Recording Secretary

Nancy T. Lawrence

*via Zoom

WELCOME

Chairman Summers called the Power Commission meeting to order at 8:00 a.m. and welcomed those in attendance. The invocation was offered by Commissioner Becker.

MINUTES, NOVEMBER 22, 2022

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Bountiful Power Commission held November 22, 2022, were presented, and unanimously approved as written on a motion made by Commissioner Pitcher and seconded by Councilman Becker. Commissioners Becker, Bell, Pitcher and Summers and Councilman Higginson voted "aye".

ELECTION FOR CHAIRMAN – VICE CHAIRMAN

Mr. Johnson noted that it is time to elect officers for the Power Commission and he opened the floor to nominations for the offices of Chairman and Vice Chairman. Commissioner Pitcher made a motion to re-elect Paul Summers as Chairman and Susan Becker as Vice Chairman. Commissioner Bell seconded the motion and voting was unanimous in the affirmative.

BUDGET REPORT – YEAR TO DATE 5 MONTH PERIOD

Mr. Hansen presented a summarized Budget Report for the Fiscal Year-to-date 5-Month period ended 30 November 2022. Total **Revenues** YTD were \$14,315,133 above its HAB by \$1,181,364. Major items above budget were: Electric Metered Sales, above its HAB by 6.4% --- \$747,374; Air Products, with an average load factor of 79.0% -- above its HAB by \$194,333; Contribution in aid to Construction was above its HAB by \$160,653; Interest Income on Investments was above its HAB by \$70,357—the September allocation was \$36,000.

Total **operating expenses** YTD were \$13,242,297, above its HAB by (\$1,985,821). Major items (above) their HABS were: Power Costs, (above) their HABs by \$(2,646,520),

1 which included Power Generation (\$1.5M) over and Power Resources (\$1.1M) over.
2 Insurance Expense was above its HAB by \$(45,876).

3
4 Major **Operating Expenses** below the HABs included Hydro Transmission
5 Expense, below by \$14,938; Distribution Expense, below by \$236,085; Street Light
6 Expense, below by \$156,685; Transformers Expense, below by \$91,635; Substation
7 Expense, below by \$25,372; Meters Expense, below by \$54,260; and Computer Expense,
8 below by \$49,735.

9
10 Total **Capital Expenditures** were \$688,857 and included: \$430K for Feeder 574,
11 \$133K for Feeder 576, \$47K for Renaissance, and \$34K for the Renaissance MRI.

12
13 Total **Labor & Benefits** YTD expenses was \$1,732,240. As of 12 November 2022,
14 37.0% or \$1,986,254 of the total Labor and Benefits Expense budget could have spent; the
15 actual TL&B was \$254,014 below that target.

16
17 The **Net Margin** for the YTD was \$383,978, down \$(950,199) as on-budget
18 revenues plus many low operating expenses were partially offset by high power costs.

19
20 Total **Cash and cash equivalents** were a net \$20,653,290 at month end, up \$258,377
21 from \$20,394,914 at 30 June 2022 and \$5,545,290 above the \$15,108,000 total reserved
22 cash requirement. Major sources and (uses) of cash at month end compared to fiscal year-
23 end 2022 included: \$596,484 decrease in total Accounts Receivable; \$(109,046) increase in
24 total Inventories; \$209,844 increase in total Accounts Payable; and \$(245,271) decrease in
25 Accrued Benefits and Payroll. Commissioner Pitcher motioned to accept the Budget Report,
26 as presented. Commissioner Bell seconded the motion and voting was unanimous with
27 Commissioners Becker, Bell, Irvine, Pitcher and Summers and Councilman Higginson
28 voting "aye".

29
30 Discussion followed, and it was noted that Net Margin is anticipated to be lower this
31 year than last year mainly due to energy costs. Mr. Johnson stated that the average energy
32 cost in December was \$.25/kWh and we are selling that to our customers for \$.09/kWh.
33 Commissioner Bell made a motion to accept the Budget Report, as presented.
34 Commissioner Irvine seconded the motion and voting was unanimous. Commissioners
35 Becker, Bell, Irvine, Pitcher and Summers and Councilman Higginson voted "aye".

36 37 **2023 CALENDAR UPDATE**

38 Mr. Johnson referred to the 2023 Power Commission Schedule (previously
39 approved) and noted that the Joint Meeting with the City Council in April has been
40 scheduled for the 2nd Tuesday, April 11th. He also pointed out that the **February** meeting
41 will be on the **third Tuesday, February 21st** and the **November** meeting will be on the
42 **third Tuesday, November 21st**, a departure from the normal fourth Tuesday meeting date.

43 44 **RESOURCE UPDATE**

45 Mr. Johnson reported that he had met with the City Council at their retreat and gave
46 a presentation, and he then shared this same presentation with the Power Commission. He

1 reviewed \$/MWh pricing for the month of December, noting prices as high as nearly
2 \$500/MWh on some days for UAMPS Unplanned Pool Pricing. He also referenced
3 UAMPS Monthly Average Flat Market prices between 1995 and 2022, UAMPS Yearly
4 Average Flat Market Price for the same time period, and general Market Prices for the
5 period May – September 2022. He noted that BCL&P made considerable savings in
6 September 2022 (\$1,841,636) by running the plant, and also by interrupting Air Products
7 (\$504,171 saving in one week), resulting in a total savings of \$2,345,807.

8
9 Mr. Johnson then reviewed additional savings to BCL&P through the use of the IPP
10 resource (\$875,709) and he used a bar chart to demonstrate how the IPP resource influenced
11 this savings. A pie chart was used to show relative percentages of power resources: PX
12 44%, CRSP 25%, Hydro 3%, Plant 14%, IPP 6%, and Solar 8%. Due to a 2-year emergency
13 order to lower power production, the CRSP resource was reduced in December 2021 by
14 50%. Projections for CRSP were then reviewed for the next 24-month period.

15
16 Red Mesa Solar is scheduled to start supplying power in March 2023 and there is an
17 estimated delay with the Steel project until January 2024. The Hydro update included
18 snowpack at 197% for year, with Echo currently running at 400 KW. The San Juan plant
19 shut down in September 2022 and the projected Enchant project (converted San Juan) is no
20 longer viable. IPP repowering is still scheduled to be online June 2025; however, coal
21 delivery is uncertain due to Union Pacific not being able to make deliveries, the Lila mine is
22 still not supplying coal, and contracts are being worked on to get coal from Wyoming.

23
24 The Plant update included information on future gas contracts through BP/PEAK.
25 We currently have contracts June through September (summer 2023 gas will be \$5.55 plus
26 delivery). 5-Year Pool Purchases for LLH and HLH kW were presented on a chart for the
27 period(s) April 2022 – March 2027, anticipating 7000 LLH kW and 12,000 HLH for all
28 months *except December and January at 17,000 HLH*). Prices varied/month at a not to
29 exceed from \$30 to as high as \$100. Flat rate pricing for second tier purchases for the term
30 February 2023 to March 2024 was \$61.89/MWh LLH and \$91.05/MWh for HLH.

31
32 IPP Call Back is scheduled for 8 MW's Summer 2023, 8 MW's Winter 2023-24, and
33 14 MW's Summer 2024. This will be dependent on the ability to get coal. Other options for
34 future power include 15 MW in natural gas in a bigger plant; Solar with batteries (Nextarea
35 10 MW's with 5 MW batteries at an average cost of \$69 -- for both). Subscription for the
36 Carbon Free Project is still an issue; we have signed a nondisclosure agreement for this
37 project with the current off ramp through February 2023.

38
39 Mr. Johnson reviewed a summary of resource pressures (coal availability, major
40 problems with the UAMPS Nebo plant, and natural gas pricing running extremely high.
41 Future power purchases will need to be finalized for the period October 2023 – June 2024.
42 He also noted that the estimated budget will require a 10 percent rate increase and discussion
43 focused on how this should be implemented.
44

1 Chairman Summers commented that these are very challenging times and he
2 expressed appreciation to Mr. Johnson for his exceptional diligence in pursuing optimal
3 options and solutions for the residents of Bountiful as it pertains to their electrical service.

4
5 *The following items were included in the packet, but not discussed in the meeting:*

6
7 **POWER SYSTEMS OPERATIONS REPORT**

- 8 a. October-November 2022 Resource Reports
9 b. December 2022 Lost Time/Safety Reports
10 c. December 2022 Public Relation Reports
11 d. November 2022 Outage Reports
12

13 **OTHER BUSINESS**

14 None
15

16 **NEXT POWER COMMISSION**

17 The next meeting of the Power Commission will be held on February 21, 2023 at
18 8:00 a.m.
19

20 **ADJOURN**

21 The meeting adjourned at 9:50 a.m. on a motion by Commissioner Pitcher and
22 seconded by Commissioner Bell. Voting was unanimous with Commissioners Becker, Bell,
23 Irvine, Pitcher, and Summers and Councilman Higginson voting "aye".

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER

BUDGET REPORT

**for the Fiscal Year 2022-2023
Year-To-Date 6 Month Period Ended
31-December-2022**

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT AND POWER (BCLP)
Budget Report for the Fiscal Year 2022-2023
Year-To-Date 6 Month Period Ended 31 December 2022

YTD:	\$	Actual	\$	HAB	\$	Change
Total Revenues		16,835,813		15,572,816		1,262,997
Total Operating Expenses		16,934,016		13,608,530		(3,325,486)
Total Capital Expenditures		693,751		545,073		(148,679)
Net Margin		(791,954)		1,419,213		(2,211,167)

Fiscal Year To Date 2023 Is Final

The fiscal year to date (YTD) 6-month period ended 31 December 2022 is final.

Historically Allocated Budget (HAB)

The Historically Allocated Budget uses the last 10 years of history (FY 2013 - FY 2022).

Line items with insufficient history use the YTD Actual as the HAB Target, up to the budget limit (i.e. the budget can be spent any time and there is no HAB variance until the actual exceeds the budget). Line items include: all labor and benefits expenses; all 2010 Bond items (revenues, expenses, & contribution to rate stabilization fund), all transfer revenues, power purchased from UAMPS, and all capital expenditures.

FY 2023 Estimate For Electric Metered Sales Only

In order to improve the accuracy of these budget reports and financial statements, changes were made so that Air Products income, UAMPS power costs, and natural gas costs are posted to the correct month in the general ledger, which eliminated the need to use estimates for them. Similar changes were made so that the three billing cycles of electric metered sales (EMS) are also posted to the correct month in the general ledger, subject to the limits of our billing system. This greatly reduced the size of the estimate used for EMS but did not eliminate it.

For July 2022, the EMS estimate used was \$600,000. However, this EMS estimate was used only in the income statement; it was not included in customer accounts receivable in the balance sheet or cash flow statement.

The above changes to EMS, Air Products income, and UAMPS power costs create a time delay of two months for each budget report because EMS revenues and UAMPS power costs are not available until the 21st and the 25th of the following month, respectively, thus missing a Power Commission meeting.

These changes are a 'work in progress' and further changes will be made as needed.

Total Revenues YTD

Total revenues YTD were \$16,835,813, above its HAB by \$1,262,997. Major items above or (below) their HABs included:

\$ 831,667	[\$830,614 rate-adjusted] Electric Metered Sales (EMS) was 6.0% above its HAB. This included the conservative EMS estimate above.
\$ 220,623	Air Products income was above its HAB with an average load factor of 77.1% for the YTD period, compared to 60.3% for this time last year.
\$ 141,858	contribution in aid to construction was above its HAB. • \$48K for the MRI at Renaissance • \$180K Renaissance Town Center
\$ 87,407	interest income on investments was above its HAB. December interest allocation was \$37K

Total Operating Expenses YTD

Total operating expenses YTD were \$16,934,016, above its HAB by (\$3,325,486). Major items (above) or below their HABs include:

\$ (3,991,036)	power cost expense was above its HAB - Power Generation (\$1.9M) over and Power Resources (\$2.0M) over.
\$ 15,512	hydro transmission expense was below its HAB.
\$ 213,316	distribution expense was below its HAB.
\$ 165,613	street light expense was below its HAB.
\$ 12,444	special equipment expense was below its HAB.
\$ 109,113	transformers expense was below its HAB.
\$ 36,037	substation expense was below its HAB.
\$ 69,019	meters expense was below its HAB.
\$ 19,264	uncollectible accounts expense was below its HAB.
\$ 53,853	computer expense was below its HAB.
\$ (10,661)	credit card merchant fees were above their HAB.
\$ (45,876)	insurance expense was above its HAB, annual payment was above budget.
\$ 10,395	safety equipment expense was below its HAB.
\$ (20,398)	transfer to the general fund expense was above its HAB with the higher EMS.

Total Capital Expenditures YTD

Total capital expenditures YTD were \$693,751 and included: \$432K for Feeder 574, \$135K for Feeder 576, \$49K for Renaissance, \$35K for the Renaissance MRI and \$17K for the Main Street MRI.

Total Labor & Benefits Expense YTD (included in Operating Expenses YTD and Capital Expenditures YTD discussed above)

Total labor & benefits (TL&B) expense YTD was \$2,286,704. As of 24 December 2022 (the last pay period paid in the YTD period), 48.5% or \$2,604,199 of the TL&B budget could have been spent; the actual TL&B was \$317,495 below that target.

Net Margin YTD

The Net Margin for the YTD was (\$791,954), as above-budget revenues and many low operating expenses aren't enough to overcome the high power costs.

Changes in Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement YTD

Total cash & cash equivalents were a net \$19,303,655 at month end, down (\$1,091,258) from \$20,394,914 at 30 June 2022, and \$4,195,655 above the \$15,108,000 total reserved cash requirement. Major sources and (uses) of cash at month end compared to fiscal year-end 2022 included:

\$	(791,954)	net margin YTD.
\$	356,118	decrease in total accounts receivable as Fall/Winter EMS run lower than Summer (A/R Customer from \$3,619,028 to \$3,306,084).
\$	(221,537)	increase in total inventories (T&D Inventory from \$2,485,067 to \$2,706,603).
\$	3,543	decrease in prepaid expense.
\$	381,537	increase in total accounts payable (from \$1,848,510 to \$2,230,046).
\$	(245,271)	decrease in accrued benefits and payroll.
\$	26,285	increase in customer deposits.
\$	20	other current liabilities.
\$	-	long-term debt.
\$	-	other long-term assets
\$	-	long-term liabilities
\$	-	net fixed assets
\$	(600,000)	decrease in other equity (excluding the net margin) - July EMS Estimate.

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**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
INCOME STATEMENT: SUMMARY**
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 6 Month Period Ended 31 December 2022

50.0%

Account Name	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	Final Oct-22	Final Nov-22	Final Dec-22	YTD ACTUAL	Hist Alloc Budget (10 Yr) B x YTDH% Good (Bad)	Equally Alloc Budget B x 50.0% Good (Bad)	TOTAL BUDGET	Last YTD
REVENUES											
Operating Revenues	3,104,257	3,425,050	3,280,603	2,238,755	2,126,212	2,482,828	16,657,705	15,486,934	2,134,013	29,047,384	14,581,679
Non-Operating Revenues	(13,385)	36,838	28,403	50,851	37,549	37,853	178,109	85,882	(603,257)	1,562,731	56,284
TOTAL REVENUES	3,090,872	3,461,887	3,309,006	2,289,606	2,163,761	2,520,681	16,835,813	15,572,816	1,530,756	30,610,115	14,637,963
OPERATING EXPENSES											
Op Exp Power Generation	612,794	515,290	591,244	303,978	443,076	599,721	3,066,103	1,106,876	(1,959,227)	2,099,515	1,711,315
Op Exp Power Resources	1,640,113	1,409,941	1,313,256	1,275,909	1,369,321	2,101,764	9,110,304	7,078,496	(2,031,808)	6,665,962	6,683,108
Op Exp Power Gen&Resource	2,252,907	1,925,231	1,904,500	1,579,888	1,812,397	2,701,485	12,176,407	8,165,372	(3,991,036)	7,715,740	15,431,479
Op Exp Transmission & Distribul	188,553	200,607	221,996	234,235	196,751	389,711	1,431,853	1,982,256	550,404	2,326,791	894,939
Op Exp Cust Accts & Collections	4,488	10,261	7,848	10,901	10,796	12,867	57,162	145,445	88,283	139,247	278,494
Op Exp General & Admin	344,657	223,493	219,554	230,513	227,438	315,311	1,559,965	1,607,226	47,261	1,762,950	202,985
Op Exp Other	270,094	359,373	329,880	241,061	235,877	272,345	1,708,630	1,688,231	(20,398)	1,908,060	199,450
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE	3,060,700	2,718,965	2,682,778	2,296,588	2,483,257	3,691,719	16,934,016	13,608,530	(3,325,486)	27,705,615	13,441,115
OPERATING MARGIN	30,173	742,922	626,228	(6,991)	(319,496)	(1,171,038)	(98,203)	1,964,286	(2,062,488)	2,904,500	1,196,848
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES											
Land, L Rights & Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	92,906
Transmission & Distribution Syst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	0
Machinery & Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304,000	195,480
Capital Work In Process	15,779	65,476	169,035	253,887	184,679	4,894	693,751	545,073	(148,679)	1,896,500	127,253
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITUR	15,779	65,476	169,035	253,887	184,679	4,894	693,751	545,073	(148,679)	2,904,500	415,640
TOTAL OP EXP & CAP EXPD	3,076,479	2,784,441	2,851,813	2,550,485	2,667,937	3,696,613	17,627,767	14,153,603	(2,322,710)	30,610,115	13,856,754
NET MARGIN	14,393	677,446	457,193	(260,878)	(504,176)	(1,175,932)	(791,954)	1,419,213	(791,954)	0	781,208
Total Labor & Benefits											
#PaidDays, #Total, % 365 Days	23	28	28	28	28	42	177	48.5%			
Last Pay Period Paid In YTD	23Jul22	20Aug22	17Sep22	15Oct22	12Nov22	24Dec22	365	#PaidDaysx365xBudget	Equally Alloc Budget		
\$ Total Labor	199,845	240,416	245,800	239,183	247,736	395,732	1,568,712	1,732,487	1,786,321	3,572,642	1,575,836
\$ Total Benefits	81,110	115,623	117,556	127,268	117,702	158,733	717,992	871,712	898,800	1,797,599	748,385
\$ Total Labor & Benefits	280,955	356,038	363,356	366,451	365,438	554,465	2,286,704	2,604,199	2,685,121	5,370,241	2,324,221

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER

INCOME STATEMENT

For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 6 Month- Period Ended 31 December 2022

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50.0%

Account Name	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	Final Oct-22	Final Nov-22	Final Dec-22	YTD ACTUAL	Hist Alloc B x YTDH%	Equally Alloc Budget B x 50.0%	G(B) %	TOTAL BUDGET	Last YTD
REVENUES												
Operating Revenues	2,796,750	3,089,546	2,794,614	1,906,430	1,854,583	2,219,264	14,661,196	13,829,529	12,910,400	1,750,797	25,820,799	13,025,202
Electric Metered Sales	220,575	225,620	222,893	267,609	216,897	210,353	1,365,948	1,145,325	1,127,509	238,439	2,255,018	1,116,793
Air Products Income	24,437	34,312	34,312	34,312	34,292	34,264	195,928	195,928	0	207,000	414,000	196,342
Street Light System Income	7,529	9,220	8,624	8,919	7,235	5,852	47,359	50,794	50,000	(3,435)	100,000	48,405
Connection Fees	26,021	59,759	208,057	15,887	5,695	0	315,399	173,541	141,858	180,399	270,000	63,877
Contrib In Aid To Construction	0	337	433	709	352	268	2,099	2,810	3,000	(901)	6,000	3,074
Income Uncollectible Accts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power Line Underground Repair	19,770	0	0	0	0	0	19,770	44,181	34,128	(14,358)	68,256	67,992
Rental of Poles	1,244	1,730	1,796	1,563	1,057	1,040	8,349	7,213	6,500	1,849	13,000	8,136
Sundry Revenues	7,972	4,559	9,912	3,324	4,102	11,767	41,656	37,612	50,156	(8,500)	100,311	51,857
Operating Revenues	3,104,217	3,425,050	3,280,603	2,238,755	2,126,212	2,482,818	16,657,705	15,486,934	14,523,692	2,134,013	29,047,384	14,581,679
	100.0%	98.9%	99.1%	97.8%	98.3%	98.5%	98.9%	99.4%	94.9%	14.7	94.9%	94.9%
Non-Operating Revenues												
Interest Inc Investments	(13,722)	36,213	27,022	49,618	35,914	36,905	171,950	84,543	92,419	79,531	184,837	54,821
Interest Inc Rate Stabilize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest Inc UAMPS	317	625	1,381	1,233	1,635	948	6,159	1,340	1,500	4,659	3,000	1,463
Interest Inc 2010 Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fed Int Exp Subsidy 2010 Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use Of Fund Reserves (2010Bond)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use Of Retained Earnings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	687,447	(587,447)	1,374,894	0
Use Of Rate Stabilization Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TransferFromOtherFunds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Invest Unrealized (Gain) / Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gain On Sale Of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEMA Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Grants: CARES Act & MI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Operating Revenues	(13,315)	36,838	28,403	50,851	37,549	37,853	178,109	85,882	781,366	(603,257)	1,582,731	56,284
	-0.4%	1.1%	0.9%	2.2%	1.7%	1.5%	1.1%	0.6%	5.1%	(77.2)	5.1%	5.1%
TOTAL REVENUES	3,090,872	3,461,887	3,309,006	2,289,606	2,163,761	2,520,661	16,835,813	15,572,816	15,305,058	1,530,756	30,610,115	14,637,963
OPERATING EXPENSES												
Op Exp Power Generation	37,619	42,090	42,930	43,161	44,847	73,325	283,973	283,973	0	(7,947)	552,052	298,103
Plant Labor	440,817	336,623	455,418	243,404	374,947	133,271	1,994,500	570,649	434,675	(1,549,825)	869,350	1,144,862
Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	110,283	134,146	92,862	(17,421)	185,724	97,775
Lube Oil	86,035	13,196	2,257	888	1,728	4,129	302,681	118,107	246,195	(56,487)	492,389	169,576
Plant Equipment Repairs	46,222	123,381	90,640	16,525	21,553	4,351	384,665	0	0	(384,665)	0	0
Power Plant Major Repairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Building Repairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Storage Tank Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Op Exp Power Generation	612,714	515,290	591,244	303,978	443,076	599,721	3,086,103	1,106,876	1,049,758	(2,016,346)	2,089,515	1,711,315
% of Total Revenues	19.5%	14.9%	17.9%	13.3%	20.5%	23.6%	18.2%	7.1%	6.9%	(192.1)	6.9%	6.9%
Op Exp Power Resources												
Echo Hydro	33,944	431	268	31,345	94,802	2,325	163,114	92,957	181,353	18,238	362,705	139,036
Echo Hydro Major Repairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Echo Hydro Labor	1,635	3,526	4,661	4,856	7,685	1,417	23,800	23,800	34,204	10,403	68,407	9,812
Pineview Hydro	24,552	3,672	4,968	23,498	(279)	492	56,933	108,244	93,578	36,645	187,156	39,300
Pineview Hydro Major Repairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pineview Hydro Labor	1,316	4,739	12,624	3,302	2,212	762	25,016	25,016	14,801	(10,215)	29,602	3,546
Power Purch CRSP	226,031	233,208	210,308	301,574	296,016	308,331	1,575,529	1,630,319	1,596,100	22,571	3,196,200	1,656,734
Power Purch IPP	283,957	289,987	159,150	25,034	(20,889)	2,073	739,341	440,725	339,454	(399,887)	678,908	8,479
Power Purch San Juan	145,428	151,093	159,488	39,716	74,158	74,809	644,691	267,243	262,852	(381,839)	525,704	790,324
Power Purch A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power Purch B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power Purch C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power Purch UAMPS (Pool, etc)	923,071	723,285	761,790	846,584	915,615	1,711,555	5,881,880	4,490,191	4,141,641	(1,740,239)	8,283,282	4,045,876
Op Exp Power Resources	1,640,113	1,409,941	1,313,256	1,275,909	1,359,321	2,101,764	9,110,304	7,078,496	6,665,982	(2,444,322)	13,331,964	6,693,108
% of Total Revenues	53.1%	40.7%	39.7%	55.7%	63.3%	83.4%	54.1%	45.5%	43.6%	(36.7)	43.6%	43.6%
Op Exp Power Gen&Resource	2,252,917	1,925,231	1,904,500	1,579,888	1,812,397	2,701,465	12,176,407	8,185,372	7,715,740	(4,460,568)	15,431,479	8,404,423
	72.5%	55.6%	57.6%	69.0%	83.8%	107.2%	72.3%	52.6%	50.4%	(29.2)	50.4%	50.4%
Income After Pwr Gen & Res	837,955	1,536,657	1,404,506	709,719	351,364	(180,804)	4,659,406	7,387,444	7,589,318	(2,929,912)	15,176,636	6,233,540
% of Total Revenues	27.1%	44.4%	42.4%	31.0%	16.2%	-7.2%	27.7%	47.4%	49.6%	(38.6)	49.6%	49.6%

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
INCOME STATEMENT
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 6 Month Period Ended 31 December 2022

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50.0%

Account Name	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	Final Oct-22	Final Nov-22	Final Dec-22	YTD ACTUAL	YTD Hist Alloc Budget (10 Yr) B x 50.0% Good (Bad)	Equally Alloc Budget B x 50.0% Good (Bad)	(G/B) %	TOTAL BUDGET	Last YTD
Op Exp Transmission & Distribution	3,543	0	0	0	0	0	3,543	2,653 (891)	12,500	8,957 71.7	25,000	3,543
Transmission Labor	237	712	0	0	0	6,266	7,292	7,292	12,782	5,490 43.0	25,564	12,993
Hydro Transmission	22,050	0	0	0	0	0	22,050	37,561 15,512	31,057	9,007 29.0	62,113	21,867
Hydro Transmission Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	923	923 100.0	1,845	0
Distribution	38,808	71,542	74,805	63,104	54,994	135,929	439,183	652,499	692,810	253,627 36.6	1,385,620	434,394
Distribution Labor	91,451	76,272	92,923	99,087	97,284	176,097	633,114	633,114	843,281	210,167 24.9	1,686,562	664,129
Street Light	2,375	5,672	4,253	1,939	4,120	4,297	22,656	188,350	188,350	165,694 88.0	376,700	147,899
Street Light Labor	992	1,053	5,728	1,464	1,988	1,368	12,613	12,613	32,679	20,065 61.4	65,357	8,520
Security Lighting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	373	500	500 100.0	1,000	0
Security Lighting Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0.0	0	0
Vehicle	6,924	9,622	6,706	19,424	12,541	7,041	62,257	52,390 (9,867)	52,150	(10,107) (19.4)	104,300	55,662
Vehicle Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	32 100.0	64	0
Special Equipment	360	0	0	0	384	2,330	10,170	22,615	27,375	17,205 62.8	54,750	19,270
Special Equipment Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0.0	0	0
Transformers	2,095	12,448	13,599	22,051	4,295	14,013	68,501	177,615	165,000	96,499 58.5	330,000	129,414
Landfill Fees	85	120	95	145	40	90	575	1,090	750	175 23.3	1,500	605
PCB Disposal	0	0	2,721	578	0	0	3,299	4,382	3,750	451 12.0	7,500	2,344
PCB Disposal Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1 100.0	1	0
Substation	3,299	1,938	3,621	1,444	3,160	2,227	15,688	51,726	79,314	63,625 80.2	158,627	84,136
Substation Labor	13,316	13,120	11,907	15,051	14,738	35,338	103,468	103,468	131,092	27,623 21.1	262,163	148,916
SCADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,723	14,500	14,500 100.0	29,000	0
SCADA Labor	2,024	5,113	0	53	0	0	7,190	7,190	4,834	(2,356) (48.7)	9,668	8,636
Communication Equip	191	2,783	5,402	2,706	2,931	4,183	18,196	22,629	27,475	9,280 33.8	54,950	16,494
Communication Equip Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0.0	0	0
Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0.0	0	0
Traffic Signal Labor	803	213	160	92	276	512	2,055	2,055	5,639	3,584 63.6	11,278	1,270
Op Exp Transmission & Distributi	180,553	200,607	221,996	234,235	196,751	389,711	1,431,853	1,982,256	2,326,791	894,939 38.5	4,653,562	1,760,111
% of Total Revenues	6.1%	5.8%	6.7%	10.2%	9.1%	15.5%	8.5%	12.7%	15.2%	15.2%	15.2%	15.2%
Op Exp Cust Accts & Collections	2,013	4,957	2,158	4,601	2,448	1,221	17,398	86,417	86,185	68,787 79.8	172,370	30,822
Meters	2,454	2,630	2,540	3,067	3,013	3,733	17,427	17,427	13,062	(4,365) (33.4)	26,124	15,659
Meter Reading Labor	21	2,675	3,149	3,243	5,335	7,914	22,337	41,601	40,000	17,663 44.2	80,000	19,816
Uncollectible Accounts	4,488	10,261	7,848	10,901	10,798	12,867	57,162	145,445	139,247	82,085 58.9	278,494	66,297
Op Exp Cust Accts & Collections	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
% of Total Revenues	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Op Exp General & Admin	32,924	39,779	42,209	40,044	46,251	70,011	271,219	271,219	279,137	7,918 2.8	558,273	272,991
Administrative Labor	14,952	15,362	14,591	14,759	14,322	23,716	97,702	97,702	133,063	35,361 26.6	286,165	117,403
Engineering Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0.0	0	0
Comp Time (Labor)	61	61	211	1,861	61	211	2,464	2,464	4,749	2,284 48.1	9,497	2,464
Power Commission Allowance	15,089	17,729	18,137	17,619	18,011	27,982	114,567	114,567	136,654	22,087 16.2	273,307	114,884
Benefits FICA Taxes	23,737	46,220	46,478	58,462	46,212	46,475	267,583	267,583	380,358	112,775 29.6	760,716	289,769
Benefits Employee Medical Ins	451	1,421	1,421	1,424	1,424	1,424	7,565	7,565	10,149	2,584 25.5	20,297	7,482
Benefits Employee Life Ins	36,062	43,274	44,377	42,846	44,854	71,455	282,868	282,868	318,806	35,938 11.3	637,612	289,520
Benefits State Retire & 401K	5,772	6,979	7,143	6,917	7,201	11,397	45,410	45,410	52,934	7,424 14.1	105,667	46,731
Benefits WorkersCompPrenChg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0.0	0	0
Benefits Retired Employee Bens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0.0	0	0
Benefits Unemployment Reimbur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0.0	0	0
Accrued Vacation (Labor)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0.0	0	0
Accrued Comp Time (Labor)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0.0	0	0
Accrued Sick Leave (Labor)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0.0	0	0
Bank & Investment Acct Fees	1,214	1,165	1,349	1,298	1,136	1,216	7,378	9,099	9,000	1,622 18.0	18,000	7,113
Blue State & Location	0	206	533	270	349	273	1,632	3,802	5,500	3,668 70.3	11,000	3,796
BooksSubscriptionsMemberships	0	700	91	95	0	15,924	16,810	19,816	10,450	(6,360) (60.9)	20,900	16,503
Computer	19	17,057	5,566	595	13,055	5,684	41,975	53,853	81,023	39,047 48.2	162,045	52,560
Credit Card Merchant Fees	10,295	8,446	10,716	10,948	11,339	9,165	60,909	50,247	50,247	(10,661) (21.8)	100,000	54,664
Demand Side Mgt Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0 0.0	0	0
Drafting	0	1,193	0	0	0	0	1,193	1,356	1,250	58 4.6	2,500	830
Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	500	500 100.0	1,000	0
Education Benefit	0	5,415	1,900	0	0	5,655	12,980	14,376	9,987	(2,993) (30.0)	19,974	11,944
Insurance & Surety Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,386	0	0 0.0	0	0
Interest Exp Customer Deposits	201,979	0	0	0	0	2,829	201,979	156,104	78,379	(123,600) (157.7)	156,758	200,307
Legal & Warehousing Fees	795	1,150	1,533	1,743	2,006	2,829	10,056	4,658	4,750	(5,306) (111.7)	9,500	1,461
Office & Warehouse	0	0	8,900	5,058	5,058	6,243	13,958	13,816	6,908	(7,050) (102.1)	13,816	17,124
Profess & Technical Services	754	8,842	4,327	8,073	11,970	40,210	46,966	6,756	56,498	16,288 28.8	112,986	30,757
Public Relations	0	0	622	688	304	0	1,940	1,930	4,414	2,474 56.0	8,827	1,015
Safety Equipment	255	476	7,263	4,894	0	2,670	15,557	25,951	32,475	6,473 86.6	14,950	70
										16,918	64,950	12,916

**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
INCOME STATEMENT**

For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 6 Month Period Ended 31 December 2022

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Account Name	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	Final Oct-22	Final Nov-22	Final Dec-22	YTD ACTUAL	Hist Alloc Budget (10 Yr) B x YTDH% Good (Bad)	Equally Alloc Budget B x 50.0% Good (Bad)	G(B) %	TOTAL BUDGET	Last YTD
Travel & Training	0	90	1,570	5,833	5,698	2,313	15,504	23,171	7,667	59.7	77,000	16,897
Travel Board Members	0	773	2,111	0	0	0	2,883	4,927	2,043	75.3	23,300	674
Uniforms	300	6,743	4,589	2,429	758	2,163	16,982	26,060	9,078	39.2	55,850	14,248
Miscellaneous	0	413	1,817	804	1,637	2,769	7,640	10,961	3,321	27.2	21,000	27,921
Op Exp General & Admin	344,657	223,493	218,554	230,513	227,438	315,311	1,559,965	1,607,226	47,261	11.5%	3,525,900	1,612,043
% of Total Revenues	11.2%	6.5%	6.6%	10.1%	10.5%	12.5%	9.3%	10.3%	10.3%	11.5%	11.5%	11.5%
Op Exp Other	219,676	308,955	279,461	190,643	185,458	221,926	1,406,120	1,385,721	(20,398)	(8.9)	2,582,080	1,302,520
Transfer To Capital Improv Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Transfer To Rate Stabilization Re	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Transfer To Unappropriat Ret Earnin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Admin Services Reimbursement	50,418	50,418	50,418	50,418	50,418	50,418	302,510	302,510	0	0.0	605,020	264,624
Transfer To Liability Ins	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Note Pay CIF Interest Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Note Pay CIF Principal Repay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
2010 Bond Issue Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
2010 Bond Principal Pmt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
2010 Bond Interest Exp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
2010 Bond Arbit Compl Fee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
2010 Bond Agent Trustee Fee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Loss Deleted Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	31,096
Depreciation Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Amortization Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Contingency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	629,060	0
Op Exp Other	270,094	359,373	325,880	241,061	235,877	272,345	1,708,630	1,688,231	(20,398)	10.8%	1,908,080	1,598,240
% of Total Revenues	8.7%	10.4%	10.0%	10.5%	10.9%	10.8%	10.1%	10.8%	10.8%	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE:	3,060,700	2,718,965	2,682,778	2,296,598	2,483,257	2,691,719	16,934,016	13,608,530	(3,325,486)	(22.2)	13,852,808	13,441,115
% of Total Revenues	99.0%	78.5%	81.1%	100.3%	114.8%	146.5%	100.6%	87.4%	90.5%	90.5%	90.5%	90.5%
OPERATING MARGIN	30,173	742,922	626,228	(6,991)	(319,496)	(1,171,038)	(98,203)	1,964,286	(2,062,488)	(106.8)	2,904,500	1,196,848
% of Total Revenues	1.0%	21.5%	18.9%	-0.3%	-14.8%	-46.5%	-0.6%	12.6%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%	9.5%
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES												
Land, L Rights & Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Land, Land Rights, Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Land, L Rights & Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
% of Total Revenues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	200,000	92,906
Bldg Office & Warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Bldg Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Bldg Echo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Bldg PineView	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	200,000	92,906
% of Total Revenues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Transmission & Distribution Systems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Trans Substation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Trans System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Dist Substations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Dist System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	200,000	0
Dist Street Lights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Dist Street Lights Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Dist Traffic Signals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Transmission & Distribution Syst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	200,000	0
% of Total Revenues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Machinery & Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
M&E Office Furniture & Equipmen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Machinery & Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
M&E Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	420,000	0
M&E Echo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
M&E PineView	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
M&E SCADA System	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
M&E Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	188,000	195,480
Machinery & Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	608,000	195,480
% of Total Revenues	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%

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BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
INCOME STATEMENT
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 6 Month Period Ended 31 December 2022

50.0%

Account Name	Final-Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	Final Oct-22	Final Nov-22	Final Dec-22	YTD ACTUAL	Hist Alloc Budget (10 Yr) B x YTDH% Good (Bad)	Equally Alloc Budget B x 50.0% Good (Bad)	G(B) %	TOTAL BUDGET	Last YTD
Capital Work In Process												
CIP 01 138KV Trans Sub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 01 138KV Trans Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 02 Plant Generation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 02 Plant Generation Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 03 M&E ??? Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 03 M&E ??? Hydro Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 04 Trans Sys Ph 7 NW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 04 Trans Sys Ph 7 Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 05 Trans Sys Ph ??	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 05 Trans Sys Ph ?? Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 06 Trans Sys Ph ??	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 06 Trans Sys Ph ?? Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 07 Dist Sys CreeksideViews	13,561	0	0	0	0	0	13,561	(13,561)	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 07 Dist Sys CreeksideViews Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 08 Dist Sub SW Sub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 08 Dist Sub SW Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 09 Dist Sub NW Sub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 09 Dist Sub NW Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 10 Dist Sub NE Sub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 10 Dist Sub NE Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 11 Dist Sys CottagesMain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 11 Dist Sys CottagesMain Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 12 Dist Sys F #575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 12 Dist Sys F #575 Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 13 Dist Sys F #272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 13 Dist Sys F #272 Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 14 Dist Sys Stone Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 14 Dist Sys Stone Creek Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 15 Dist Sys F #373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 15 Dist Sys F #373 Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 16 Dist Sys 400 N Pump	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 16 Dist Sys 400 N Pump Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 17 Dist Sys F #673-#271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 17 Dist Sys F #673-#271 Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 18 Dist Sys Feeder #574 Ex	2,218	415	153,796	223,329	0	1,958	381,715	0	343,750	(37,965)	687,500	0
CIP 18 Dist Sys Feeder #574 Lb	0	30,553	13,075	7,081	0	0	50,710	(50,710)	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 19 Dist Sys Feeder #576 Lb	0	0	0	0	0	0	118,352	(118,352)	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 19 Dist Sys Feeder #576 Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,885	(16,885)	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 20 Dist Sys Washington Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 20 Dist Sys Washington Lbr	0	1,069	1,001	0	0	0	2,070	(2,070)	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 21 Dist Sys Main St, MRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,331	(16,331)	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 21 Dist Sys Main St, MRI L	0	0	0	0	0	0	952	(952)	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 22 Dist Sys Renaissance	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,175	(43,175)	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 22 Dist Sys Renaissance L	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,473	(5,473)	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 23 Dist Sys 500 S Orchard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 23 Dist Sys 500 S Orchard Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 24 Dist Sys RenaissanceMR	0	29,315	0	0	0	0	29,315	(29,315)	0	0.0	0	0
CIP 24 Dist Sys Renaissance Lb	0	4,124	1,164	0	0	0	5,287	(5,287)	0	0.0	0	0
Capital Work In Process	15,779	65,476	169,035	253,887	184,679	4,894	693,751	545,073	948,250	254,499	1,896,500	127,253
% of Total Revenues	0.5%	1.9%	5.1%	11.1%	8.5%	0.2%	4.1%	3.5%	6.2%	26.8	6.2%	6.2%
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	15,779	65,476	169,035	253,887	184,679	4,894	693,751	545,073	1,452,250	758,499	2,904,500	415,640
% of Total Revenues	0.5%	1.9%	5.1%	11.1%	8.5%	0.2%	4.1%	3.5%	9.5%	32.2	9.5%	9.5%
TOTAL OP EXP & CAP EXPD	3,076,479	2,784,441	2,851,813	2,550,485	2,687,937	3,696,613	17,627,767	14,153,603	15,305,058	(2,322,710)	30,610,115	13,856,754
% of Total Revenues	99.5%	80.4%	86.2%	111.4%	123.3%	146.7%	104.7%	90.9%	100.0%	(15.2)	100.0%	100.0%
NET MARGIN	14,393	677,446	457,193	(260,878)	(504,176)	(1,175,932)	(791,954)	1,419,213	0	0.0	0	781,208
% of Total Revenues	0.5%	19.6%	13.8%	-11.4%	-23.3%	-46.7%	-4.7%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Total Labor & Benefits												
#PaidDays, #Total, % 365 Days	23	28	28	28	28	42	177	48.5%	Equally Alloc Budget			
Last Pay Period Paid in YTD	23Jul22	20Aug22	17Sep22	15Oct22	12Nov22	24Dec22	365	#PaidDays/365xBudget	1,786,321	217,609	3,572,642	1,575,836
\$ Total Labor	199,845	240,416	245,800	239,183	247,735	395,732	1,568,712	1,732,487	1,786,321	180,907	1,797,599	748,985
\$ Total Benefits	81,110	115,623	117,556	127,268	117,702	158,733	717,992	871,712	898,800	180,907	1,797,599	748,985
\$ Total Labor & Benefits	280,955	356,039	363,356	366,451	365,438	554,465	2,286,704	2,604,199	2,685,121	398,416	5,370,241	2,324,221

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
ELECTRIC METERED SALES (EMS) & KILOWATT HOURS (KWH) SOLD (BOTH EXCLUDE AIR PRODUCTS)
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 6 Month Period Ended 31 December 2022

07Feb23
4:26PM

	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	Final Oct-22	Final Nov-22	Final Dec-22	Prelim Jan-23	Prelim Feb-23	Prelim Mar-23	Prelim Apr-23	Prelim May-23	Prelim Jun-23	YTD ACTUAL	TOTAL BUDGET
EMS (-AHP) VERSUS BUDGET TARGET USING 10 YEAR HISTORIES ADJUSTED FOR RATE INCREASES:														
Actual	2,796,760	3,089,546	2,794,614	1,906,430	1,854,583	2,219,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,861,196	
Historical % (10 year)	11.05%	11.01%	8.90%	7.21%	7.13%	8.27%	8.40%	7.65%	7.06%	6.79%	6.95%	9.59%	100.00%	
Budget Target (Hist% x T Bud)	2,850,685	2,843,359	2,297,515	1,861,387	1,841,249	2,136,388	2,168,931	1,975,251	1,822,081	1,752,743	1,794,790	2,476,421	25,820,799	
Actual - Budget	(53,925)	246,187	497,099	45,043	13,334	82,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Actual - Budget %	-1.9%	8.7%	21.6%	2.4%	0.7%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
YTD Actual - Budget	(53,925)	192,262	689,361	734,404	747,737	830,614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
YTD Actual - Budget %	-1.9%	3.4%	8.6%	7.5%	6.4%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

EMS (-AHP) ADJUSTED FOR RATE INCREASES - FORECASTS:

Forecast FY Total EMS	27,900,918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Forecast FY Total EMS \$ +/-	2,080,119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

EMS (-AHP) VERSUS BUDGET TARGET USING 10 YEAR ACTUAL HISTORIES:

Actual	2,796,760	3,089,546	2,794,614	1,906,430	1,854,583	2,219,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,861,196	
Historical % (10 year)	11.05%	11.02%	8.90%	7.21%	7.13%	8.27%	8.40%	7.65%	7.06%	6.79%	6.94%	9.60%	100.00%	
Budget Target (Hist% x T Bud)	2,848,087	2,845,180	2,299,077	1,861,409	1,840,805	2,134,371	2,168,163	1,975,743	1,822,857	1,753,298	1,793,148	2,478,062	25,820,799	
Actual - Budget	(51,327)	244,365	495,537	45,021	13,778	84,293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Actual - Budget %	-1.8%	8.6%	21.6%	2.4%	0.7%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
YTD Actual - Budget	(51,327)	193,038	688,576	733,596	747,374	831,667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
YTD Actual - Budget %	-1.8%	3.4%	8.6%	7.4%	6.4%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

KWH (-AHP) SOLD:

Actual	28,887,618	29,445,765	26,149,032	17,517,031	17,100,310	20,919,210	0	0	0	0	0	0	140,018,966	
Historical % (10 year)	11.85%	11.19%	8.95%	6.95%	7.07%	8.29%	8.45%	7.54%	6.93%	6.57%	6.94%	9.26%	100.00%	
Average	29,335,373	27,702,412	22,163,196	17,190,695	17,503,555	20,507,272	20,918,962	18,665,291	17,161,531	16,262,592	17,184,175	22,917,534	247,512,790	
Actual - Average	(447,755)	1,743,353	3,985,836	326,336	(403,245)	411,738	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Actual - Average %	-1.5%	6.3%	18.0%	1.9%	-2.3%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
YTD Actual	28,887,618	58,333,383	84,482,415	101,999,446	119,099,756	140,018,966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
YTD Average	29,335,373	57,037,785	79,200,982	96,391,676	113,895,232	134,402,704	155,321,666	173,986,957	191,148,488	207,411,081	224,595,256	247,512,790	247,512,790	
YTD Actual - Average	(447,755)	1,295,598	5,281,434	5,607,770	5,204,525	5,616,262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
YTD Actual - Average %	-1.5%	2.3%	6.7%	5.8%	4.6%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS:

Residential Customers	15,643	15,636	15,641	15,628	15,615	15,596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Commercial Customers	1,651	1,654	1,651	1,644	1,643	1,646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Industrial Customers	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Customers	17,295	17,291	17,293	17,273	17,259	17,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
ELECTRIC METERED SALES (EMS) & KILOWATT HOURS (KWH) SOLD [BOTH EXCLUDE AIR PRODUCTS]
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 6 Month Period Ended 31 December 2022

07Feb23
4:26PM

HISTORY OF EMS (-AirP) and KWH (-AirP):													TOTAL ACTUAL	TOTAL BUDGET	% VAR	
0.0752																
FY 2022	EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	25,155,531	25,233,695	-0.3%
	EMS Actual	2,424,976	2,756,228	2,356,323	1,815,036	1,739,156	1,933,482	2,090,281	1,965,526	1,789,636	1,725,456	1,689,708	2,869,722	25,155,531	25,233,695	
	KWH Actual	32,240,578	27,771,977	22,575,370	17,214,552	16,333,753	18,703,293	20,493,082	18,605,410	17,064,216	16,290,829	15,796,475	19,988,314	243,277,849		
	Total Customers	17,249	17,271	17,264	17,258	17,256	17,240	17,232	17,243	17,277	17,283	17,279	17,287			
FY 2021	EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	25,020,154	25,108,154	-0.4%
	EMS Actual	2,040,480	3,017,082	2,506,180	1,839,373	1,784,838	2,085,472	2,016,510	1,986,963	1,776,220	1,709,720	1,753,144	2,504,172	25,020,154	25,108,154	
	KWH Actual	26,243,980	29,700,763	24,393,335	17,464,891	16,966,895	20,096,052	19,591,831	19,261,313	17,051,890	16,192,244	16,718,792	24,384,158	248,065,744		
	Total Customers	17,148	17,130	17,165	17,152	17,157	17,157	17,190	17,194	17,245	17,248	17,247	17,264			
FY 2020	EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	24,301,497	24,301,497	-2.4%
	EMS Actual	2,735,938	2,747,919	2,094,454	1,747,193	1,763,944	1,994,931	2,024,716	1,885,342	1,704,973	1,673,952	1,347,742	2,580,392	24,301,497	24,301,497	
	KWH Actual	27,548,670	27,966,753	20,350,883	16,695,225	17,023,153	19,707,915	20,238,847	18,513,565	16,326,981	15,970,573	17,126,600	26,243,580	243,712,745		
	Total Customers	17,118	17,077	17,108	17,078	17,063	17,113	17,095	17,120	17,138	17,048	17,152	17,148			
FY 2019	EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	24,525,255	24,525,255	-1.5%
	EMS Actual	3,016,471	2,673,515	2,153,282	1,801,455	1,759,810	2,043,843	2,103,754	1,928,783	1,758,328	1,698,499	1,650,080	1,937,436	24,525,255	24,525,255	
	KWH Actual	31,424,584	27,389,422	21,461,155	17,361,107	17,132,744	20,450,737	21,267,963	18,985,419	17,165,973	16,049,873	15,898,897	19,694,776	244,282,850		
	Total Customers	17,023	16,974	17,016	17,024	16,966	17,028	16,998	17,002	17,076	17,102	17,078	17,125			
FY 2018	EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	24,557,875	24,557,875	-1.4%
	EMS Actual	2,883,044	2,750,727	2,219,081	1,741,553	1,688,965	1,892,340	1,985,502	1,773,249	1,836,609	1,685,954	1,828,348	2,272,501	24,557,875	24,557,875	
	KWH Actual	29,958,585	28,118,819	21,727,934	16,797,009	16,279,804	19,732,077	19,861,292	17,301,806	18,054,040	16,125,657	17,826,390	22,881,267	244,664,660		
	Total Customers	16,946	16,890	16,897	16,933	16,888	16,895	16,942	16,941	16,943	16,921	16,965	16,963			
FY 2017	EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	25,370,480	25,370,480	-2.2%
	EMS Actual	2,951,400	2,680,561	2,054,128	1,705,765	1,760,229	2,115,366	2,142,671	1,893,410	1,723,649	1,661,285	1,804,112	2,312,706	24,805,283	24,805,283	
	KWH Actual	30,195,167	27,302,508	21,934,545	16,754,550	17,198,174	21,446,982	21,648,236	18,546,174	16,897,507	16,003,056	17,637,015	23,027,070	246,702,382		
	Total Customers	16,895	16,850	16,827	16,893	16,827	16,867	16,874	16,892	16,893	16,868	16,926	16,917			
FY 2016	EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	25,150,864	25,150,864	-1.7%
	EMS Actual	2,659,499	2,544,202	2,217,234	1,840,959	1,790,682	2,120,517	2,144,433	1,948,323	1,672,964	1,671,085	1,789,476	2,325,418	24,724,791	24,724,791	
	KWH Actual	26,756,425	25,600,033	21,981,545	18,076,319	17,504,087	21,243,704	21,584,647	19,364,146	16,565,730	16,321,896	17,529,122	22,723,054	239,968,811	245,250,708	
	Total Customers	16,862	16,827	16,858	16,804	16,864	16,838	16,845	16,866	16,837	16,853	16,950	16,816			
FY 2015	EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	25,566,535	25,566,535	-2.3%
	EMS Actual	2,816,566	2,536,005	2,158,172	1,798,628	1,784,475	2,052,958	2,045,889	1,747,312	1,772,476	1,614,967	1,734,768	2,504,320	24,566,535	24,566,535	
	KWH Actual	28,771,459	25,484,161	25,484,161	20,422,256	16,886,630	20,399,257	20,572,665	17,042,432	17,537,784	15,752,123	17,008,483	24,854,313	23,247,056	23,800,000	
	Total Customers	16,807	16,851	16,851	16,798	16,807	16,768	16,770	16,835	16,836	16,807	16,890	16,893	248,724,680		
FY 2014	EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	25,076,891	25,076,891	0.6%
	EMS Actual	2,927,571	2,815,218	2,154,401	1,784,682	1,799,708	2,285,033	2,077,332	1,881,670	1,682,711	1,717,800	1,868,819	2,223,225	25,218,169	25,218,169	
	KWH Actual	29,678,830	28,528,403	21,330,786	17,670,089	17,557,900	23,027,100	21,019,502	18,570,793	16,915,466	16,950,539	18,475,075	22,243,132	23,863,690	23,730,000	
	Total Customers	16,733	16,715	16,756	16,721	16,761	16,708	16,727	16,799	16,755	16,828	16,846	16,827	252,267,615		
FY 2013	EMS Adjust for Rate Increases	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	25,076,881	25,076,881	2.9%
	EMS Actual	2,999,149	2,863,085	2,214,238	1,852,474	1,861,359	2,051,719	2,258,000	2,013,169	1,830,989	1,722,044	1,819,524	2,320,648	25,076,881	25,076,881	
	KWH Actual	30,535,671	29,161,284	21,960,850	18,431,233	18,463,174	20,567,607	22,911,558	20,161,850	18,035,726	16,969,132	17,824,903	23,135,675	23,730,000	23,730,000	
	Total Customers	16,714	16,685	16,736	16,656	16,633	16,696	16,656	16,695	16,680	16,725	16,702	16,767	258,178,863		

07Feb23
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**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
INCOME STATEMENT: LABOR & BENEFITS EXPENSE**
For the 2022-2023 Year-to-Date 6 Month Period Ended 31 December 2022

GL #	Labor #	Account Name	YTD ACTUAL	Hist Alloc Budget (10 Yr) B x YTDH% Good (Bad)	Equally Alloc Budget B x 50.0% Good (Bad)	TOTAL BUDGET	Last YTD
		Labor Operating Expense					
535300-411140	400	Plant Labor	283,973	283,973	276,026 (7,947)	552,052	299,103
535300-411141	403	Echo Hydro Labor	23,800	23,800	34,204 10,403	68,407	9,812
535300-411142	404	Phiveview Hydro Labor	25,015	25,016	14,801 (10,215)	29,602	3,546
535300-411150	407	Transmission Labor	7,292	7,292	12,782 5,490	25,564	12,993
535300-411151	406	Hydro Transmission Labor	0	0	923	1,845	0
535300-411152	405	Distribution Labor	633,114	633,114	843,281 210,167	1,686,562	664,129
535300-411153	412	Street Light Labor	12,613	12,613	32,679 20,065	65,357	8,520
535300-411154	418	Security Lighting Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-411155	413	Vehicle Labor	0	0	32	64	0
535300-411156	414	Special Equipment Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-411157	410	PCB Disposal Labor	0	0	1	1	0
535300-411158	411	Substation Labor	103,463	103,468	131,092 27,623	262,183	148,916
535300-411159	416	SCADA Labor	7,190	7,190	4,834 (2,356)	9,668	8,636
535300-411160	415	Communication Equip Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-411161	417	Traffic Signal Labor	2,055	2,055	5,639 3,584	11,278	1,270
535300-411165	419	Meter Reading Labor	17,427	17,427	13,082 (4,365)	26,124	15,659
535300-411166	420	Administrative Labor	271,219	271,219	279,137 7,918	558,273	272,991
535300-411167	422	Engineering Labor	97,702	97,702	133,083 35,381	266,165	117,403
535300-411168		- Comp Time (Labor)	0	0	0	0	0
535300-411169		- Power Commission Allowance	2,464	2,464	4,749 2,284	9,497	2,464
535300-462180		- Accrued Comp Time (Labor)	0	0	0	0	0
535300-462190		- Accrued Sick Leave (Labor)	0	0	0	0	0
535300-462200		- Accrued Vacation (Labor)	0	0	0	0	0
		Labor Operating Expense	1,487,335	1,487,335	1,786,321 288,985	3,572,642	1,565,441
		Labor Capital Expenditure					
535300-474715	301	CIP 01 138KV Trans Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474725	302	CIP 02 Plant Generation Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474735	303	CIP 03 M&E ??? Hydro Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474745	304	CIP 04 Trans Sys Ph 7 Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474755	305	CIP 05 Trans Sys Ph ?? Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474765	306	CIP 06 Trans Sys Ph ?? Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474775	307	CIP 07 Dist Sys Creekside Views L	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474785	308	CIP 08 Dist Sub SW Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474795	309	CIP 09 Dist Sub NW Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474805	310	CIP 10 Dist Sub NE Sub Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474815	311	CIP 11 Dist Sys Cottages Maint Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474825	312	CIP 12 Dist Sys F #575 Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474835	313	CIP 13 Dist Sys F #272 Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474845	314	CIP 14 Dist Sys Stone Creek L	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474855	315	CIP 15 Dist Sys F #373 Labor	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474865	316	CIP 16 Dist Sys 400 N Pump L	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474875	317	CIP 17 Dist Sys F #673-#271 L	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474885	318	CIP 18 Dist Sys Feeder #574 Lb	50,710	0	(50,710)	0	0
535300-474895	319	CIP 19 Dist Sys Feeder #576 Lb	16,885	0	(16,885)	0	0
535300-474905	320	CIP 20 Dist Sys Washington Lbr	2,070	0	(2,070)	0	0
535300-474915	321	CIP 21 Dist Sys Main St. MRI L	952	0	(952)	0	0
535300-474925	322	CIP 22 Dist Sys Renaissance L	5,473	0	(5,473)	0	0
535300-474935	323	CIP 23 Dist Sys 500 S Orchard L	0	0	0	0	0
535300-474945	324	CIP 24 Dist Sys Renaissance Lb	5,287	0	(5,287)	0	0
		Labor Capital Expenditure	81,377	0	(81,377)	0	10,395
		TOTAL LABOR EXPENSE	1,568,712	1,487,335	1,786,321 217,609	3,572,642	1,575,836
		Benefits Operating Expense					
535300-413010		- Benefits FICA Taxes	114,567	114,567	136,654 22,087	273,307	114,884
535300-413020		- Benefits Employee Medical Ins	267,583	267,583	380,358 112,775	760,716	289,769
535300-413030		- Benefits Employee Life Ins	7,565	7,565	10,149 2,584	20,297	7,482
535300-413040		- Benefits State Retire & 401K	282,868	282,868	318,806 35,938	637,612	289,520
535300-413060		- Benefits Unemployment Reimburse	0	0	0	0	0
535300-413100		- Benefits Retired Employee Bens	45,410	45,410	52,834 7,424	105,667	46,731
535300-491940		- Benefits WorkersCompPriortChg-ISF	717,992	717,992	898,800 180,807	1,797,599	748,385
		TOTAL BENEFITS EXPENSE	2,286,704	2,205,327	2,685,121 398,416	5,370,241	2,324,221
		TOTAL LABOR & BENEFITS EXPENSE	3,855,416	3,692,662	4,471,442 778,780	8,942,883	3,900,057
		Total Labor & Benefits					
		#PaidDays: # Total: % 365 Days	177	#PaidDays:365xBudget			
		\$ Total Labor	1,568,712	1,732,487	1,786,321	3,572,642	1,575,836
		\$ Total Benefits	717,992	871,712	898,800	1,797,599	748,385
		\$ Total Labor & Benefits	2,286,704	2,604,199	2,685,121	5,370,241	2,324,221

**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
BALANCE SHEET: SUMMARY**

For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 6 Month Period Ended 31 December 2022

07Feb23
4:26PM

	Prelim Jun-20	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	Final Oct-22	Final Nov-22	Final Dec-22
ASSETS							
Cash	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Accounts Receivables	3,862,587	4,010,448	4,409,101	4,240,009	3,330,511	3,266,103	3,506,469
Cash & Reserved Cash	20,394,414	19,614,704	19,488,858	20,071,738	21,854,079	20,652,790	19,303,155
Inventories	2,559,983	2,576,869	2,676,342	2,756,831	2,640,837	2,669,029	2,781,520
Prepaid Expenses	104,203	242,344	213,997	100,660	100,660	100,660	100,660
CURRENT ASSETS	26,921,687	26,444,864	26,788,799	27,169,737	27,926,587	26,689,082	25,692,304
Land, L Rights & Improvements	1,263,349	1,263,349	1,263,349	1,263,349	1,263,349	1,263,349	1,263,349
Buildings	10,553,491	10,553,491	10,553,491	10,553,491	10,553,491	10,553,491	10,553,491
Transmission Systems	13,659,514	13,659,514	13,659,514	13,659,514	13,659,514	13,659,514	13,659,514
Distribution Systems	36,647,045	36,647,045	36,647,045	36,647,045	36,647,045	36,647,045	36,647,045
Machinery & Equipment	36,580,634	36,580,634	36,580,634	36,580,634	36,580,634	36,580,634	36,580,634
Fixed Assets	98,704,032	98,704,032	98,704,032	98,704,032	98,704,032	98,704,032	98,704,032
Land, L Rights & Improvements	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Buildings	(5,016,686)	(5,016,686)	(5,016,686)	(5,016,686)	(5,016,686)	(5,016,686)	(5,016,686)
Transmission Systems	(6,101,374)	(6,101,374)	(6,101,374)	(6,101,374)	(6,101,374)	(6,101,374)	(6,101,374)
Distribution Systems	(27,876,694)	(27,876,694)	(27,876,694)	(27,876,694)	(27,876,694)	(27,876,694)	(27,876,694)
Machinery & Equipment	(21,739,687)	(21,739,687)	(21,739,687)	(21,739,687)	(21,739,687)	(21,739,687)	(21,739,687)
Accumulated Depreciation	(60,734,441)	(60,734,441)	(60,734,441)	(60,734,441)	(60,734,441)	(60,734,441)	(60,734,441)
FIXED ASSETS, NET	37,969,591	37,969,591	37,969,591	37,969,591	37,969,591	37,969,591	37,969,591
Other Assets	2,937,783	2,937,783	2,937,783	2,937,783	2,937,783	2,937,783	2,937,783
TOTAL ASSETS	67,829,061	67,352,238	67,696,173	68,077,111	68,833,961	67,596,456	66,599,678
LIABILITIES							
Accounts Payable	(1,848,510)	(2,204,253)	(1,868,910)	(1,792,151)	(2,797,939)	(2,058,354)	(2,230,047)
Accrued Benefits & Payroll	(680,691)	(435,420)	(435,420)	(435,420)	(435,420)	(435,420)	(435,420)
Other Current Liabilities	(1,041,024)	(1,039,335)	(1,041,167)	(1,041,671)	(1,053,612)	(1,059,868)	(1,067,328)
CURRENT LIABILITIES	(3,570,225)	(3,679,009)	(3,345,497)	(3,269,243)	(4,286,971)	(3,553,642)	(3,732,795)
Long Term Debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Long Term Liabilities	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)
LONG TERM LIABILITIES	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(5,441,698)	(5,550,482)	(5,216,971)	(5,140,716)	(6,158,445)	(5,425,115)	(5,604,269)
FUND EQUITY	(62,387,363)	(61,801,756)	(62,479,202)	(62,936,395)	(62,675,517)	(62,171,341)	(60,995,409)
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	(67,829,061)	(67,352,238)	(67,696,173)	(68,077,111)	(68,833,961)	(67,596,456)	(66,599,678)
CHECK A - (L + E) = 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER

07Feb23
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BALANCE SHEET
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 6 Month Period Ended 31 December 2022

GL #	Account Description	21Sep22 Prelim Jun-20	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	Final Oct-22	Final Nov-22	Final Dec-22
CURRENT ASSETS								
Cash								
53.112108	Cash 2010 Bond Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.112109	Cash 2010 Bond Construct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.112110	Cash 2010 Bond Issue Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.113100	Petty Cash	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
	Cash	500	500	500	500	500	500	0
Accounts Receivables								
53.131100	A/R - Customer	3,619,028	3,531,749	4,336,025	4,261,602	3,352,104	2,954,565	3,306,084
53.131110	A/R - Grants, Permits, & Misc.	208,881	100,293	94,670	0	0	333,132	221,979
53.131116	A/R - System Damage Billings	22,623	22,623	22,623	22,623	22,623	22,623	22,623
53.131200	Allow for Uncollect Accts	(44,216)	(44,216)	(44,216)	(44,216)	(44,216)	(44,216)	(44,216)
53.133100	Interest Receivable	56,271	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Accounts Receivables	3,862,587	4,010,448	4,409,101	4,240,009	3,330,511	3,266,103	3,506,469
Cash & Reserved Cash								
53.143100	Cash & Investments - 99 Pool	5,286,414	4,506,704	4,380,858	4,963,738	6,746,079	5,544,790	4,195,155
53.143116	Adv to Inv-RateStabilization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.143200	Reserved Cash & Inv.-Operating	12,787,000	12,787,000	12,787,000	12,787,000	12,787,000	12,787,000	12,787,000
53.143210	Reserved Cash & Inv.-Capital	2,321,000	2,321,000	2,321,000	2,321,000	2,321,000	2,321,000	2,321,000
	Cash & Reserved Cash	20,394,414	19,614,704	19,488,858	20,071,738	21,854,079	20,652,790	19,303,155
Inventories								
53.151110	Trans & Dist Inventory	2,485,067	2,501,953	2,601,426	2,681,915	2,565,921	2,594,113	2,706,604
53.151120	Trans & Dist Inventory Misc	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000
53.151150	Fuel Oil Inventory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.151160	Lube Oil Inventory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.151170	Plant Inventory	42,916	42,916	42,916	42,916	42,916	42,916	42,916
	Inventories	2,559,983	2,576,869	2,676,342	2,756,831	2,640,837	2,669,029	2,781,520
Prepaid Expenses								
53.156100	Prepaid Expenses	7,973	146,113	117,767	4,429	4,429	4,429	4,429
53.157500	Net OPEB Asset	96,230	96,230	96,230	96,230	96,230	96,230	96,230
	Prepaid Expenses	104,203	242,344	213,997	100,660	100,660	100,660	100,660
	CURRENT ASSETS	26,921,687	26,444,864	26,788,799	27,169,737	27,926,587	26,689,082	25,692,304
								0

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER

BALANCE SHEET

For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 6 Month Period Ended 31 December 2022

07Feb23
4:26PM

GL #	Account Description	21Sep22					
		Prelim	Final+Est	Final	Final	Final	Final
		Jun-20	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22
							Dec-22
FIXED ASSETS							
53.161150	Land, L Rights & Improvements	1,263,349	1,263,349	1,263,349	1,263,349	1,263,349	1,263,349
53.162110	Bldg Office & Warehouse	2,826,357	2,826,357	2,826,357	2,826,357	2,826,357	2,826,357
53.162115	Bldg Plant	5,982,899	5,982,899	5,982,899	5,982,899	5,982,899	5,982,899
53.162125	Bldg Echo	529,250	529,250	529,250	529,250	529,250	529,250
53.162135	Bldg PineView	430,158	430,158	430,158	430,158	430,158	430,158
53.163100	Bldg Improves Other Than Bldgs	784,827	784,827	784,827	784,827	784,827	784,827
53.167110	Trans Substation	7,707,998	7,707,998	7,707,998	7,707,998	7,707,998	7,707,998
53.167115	Trans System	5,951,516	5,951,516	5,951,516	5,951,516	5,951,516	5,951,516
53.167120	Dist Substations	11,979,079	11,979,079	11,979,079	11,979,079	11,979,079	11,979,079
53.167125	Dist System	22,301,636	22,301,636	22,301,636	22,301,636	22,301,636	22,301,636
53.167130	Dist Street Lights	2,366,330	2,366,330	2,366,330	2,366,330	2,366,330	2,366,330
53.167135	Dist Traffic Signals	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.164105	M&E Office Equipment	236,465	236,465	236,465	236,465	236,465	236,465
53.165100	Machinery & Equipment	195,320	195,320	195,320	195,320	195,320	195,320
53.165105	M&E Plant	26,217,929	26,217,929	26,217,929	26,217,929	26,217,929	26,217,929
53.165115	M&E Echo	3,861,512	3,861,512	3,861,512	3,861,512	3,861,512	3,861,512
53.165120	M&E PineView	2,651,407	2,651,407	2,651,407	2,651,407	2,651,407	2,651,407
53.165125	M&E SCADA	465,695	465,695	465,695	465,695	465,695	465,695
53.165130	M&E Microwave	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.165135	M&E Communications Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.166105	M&E Vehicles	2,952,306	2,952,306	2,952,306	2,952,306	2,952,306	2,952,306
	Fixed Assets	98,704,032	98,704,032	98,704,032	98,704,032	98,704,032	98,704,032
Accumulated Depreciation							
53.162210	Acc Depr Bldg Office & Warehouse	(954,541)	(954,541)	(954,541)	(954,541)	(954,541)	(954,541)
53.162215	Acc Depr Bldg Plant	(2,987,238)	(2,987,238)	(2,987,238)	(2,987,238)	(2,987,238)	(2,987,238)
53.162225	Acc Depr Bldg Echo	(529,250)	(529,250)	(529,250)	(529,250)	(529,250)	(529,250)
53.162235	Acc Depr Bldg PineView	(430,158)	(430,158)	(430,158)	(430,158)	(430,158)	(430,158)
53.163200	Acc Depr Bldg Improves Other	(115,499)	(115,499)	(115,499)	(115,499)	(115,499)	(115,499)
53.167210	Acc Depr Trans Substation	(1,524,008)	(1,524,008)	(1,524,008)	(1,524,008)	(1,524,008)	(1,524,008)
53.167215	Acc Depr Trans System	(4,577,366)	(4,577,366)	(4,577,366)	(4,577,366)	(4,577,366)	(4,577,366)
53.167220	Acc Depr Dist Substations	(7,155,088)	(7,155,088)	(7,155,088)	(7,155,088)	(7,155,088)	(7,155,088)
53.167225	Acc Depr Dist System	(18,355,277)	(18,355,277)	(18,355,277)	(18,355,277)	(18,355,277)	(18,355,277)
53.167230	Acc Depr Dist Street Lights	(2,366,330)	(2,366,330)	(2,366,330)	(2,366,330)	(2,366,330)	(2,366,330)
53.167235	Acc Depr Dist Traffic Signals	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.164205	Acc Depr M&E Office Equipment	(121,128)	(121,128)	(121,128)	(121,128)	(121,128)	(121,128)
53.165205	Acc Depr M&E Plant	(29,298)	(29,298)	(29,298)	(29,298)	(29,298)	(29,298)
53.165215	Acc Depr M&E Echo	(13,550,957)	(13,550,957)	(13,550,957)	(13,550,957)	(13,550,957)	(13,550,957)
53.165220	Acc Depr M&E PineView	(3,465,014)	(3,465,014)	(3,465,014)	(3,465,014)	(3,465,014)	(3,465,014)
53.165225	Acc Depr M&E SCADA	(2,152,150)	(2,152,150)	(2,152,150)	(2,152,150)	(2,152,150)	(2,152,150)
53.165230	Acc Depr M&E Microwave	(465,695)	(465,695)	(465,695)	(465,695)	(465,695)	(465,695)
53.166205	Acc Depr M&E Communications Ec	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.166205	Acc Depr M&E Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Accumulated Depreciation	(60,734,441)	(60,734,441)	(60,734,441)	(60,734,441)	(60,734,441)	(60,734,441)
	FIXED ASSETS, NET	37,969,591	37,969,591	37,969,591	37,969,591	37,969,591	37,969,591
Other Assets							
53.167500	Bond Issuance Costs, Net of Amort	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.171100	Construction in Progress	30,002	30,002	30,002	30,002	30,002	30,002
53.180000	Net Pension Asset	1,325,959	1,325,959	1,325,959	1,325,959	1,325,959	1,325,959
53.181000	Deferred Outflow - Pension	569,199	569,199	569,199	569,199	569,199	569,199
53.182000	Deferred Outflow - OPEB	6,156	6,156	6,156	6,156	6,156	6,156
53.191010	Investment Craig/Mona Line	1,006,467	1,006,467	1,006,467	1,006,467	1,006,467	1,006,467
53.191020	Investment San Juan Unit #4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Assets	2,937,783	2,937,783	2,937,783	2,937,783	2,937,783	2,937,783
	TOTAL ASSETS	67,829,061	67,352,238	67,696,173	68,077,111	68,833,961	68,595,678

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER

BALANCE SHEET
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 6 Month Period Ended 31 December 2022

07Feb23
4:26PM

GL #	Account Description	21Sep22 Prelim	Jun-20	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	Final Oct-22	Final Nov-22	Final Dec-22
CURRENT LIABILITIES									
Accounts Payable									
53.213100	Accounts Payable	(436,204)	(558,821)	(336,623)	(456,755)	(1,499,159)	(699,997)	(2,110,730)	(2,251,514)
53.213130	UAMPS Annualized Accrual	(1,289,396)	(1,513,372)	(1,398,245)	(1,216,060)	(1,218,122)	(1,278,989)	(79,368)	(96,803)
53.218100	Sales Tax Payable	(122,910)	(132,060)	(134,042)	(119,337)	(80,659)	(2,058,354)	(2,230,047)	0
	Accounts Payable	(1,848,510)	(2,204,253)	(1,868,910)	(1,792,151)	(2,797,939)	(2,058,354)	(2,230,047)	0
Accrued Benefits & Payroll									
53.214000	Accrued Sick Leave Payable	(101,524)	(101,524)	(101,524)	(101,524)	(101,524)	(101,524)	(101,524)	(101,524)
53.214100	Accrued Vacation Payable	(320,553)	(320,553)	(320,553)	(320,553)	(320,553)	(320,553)	(320,553)	(320,553)
53.214200	Accrued Comp Time Payable	(13,342)	(13,342)	(13,342)	(13,342)	(13,342)	(13,342)	(13,342)	(13,342)
53.221100	Accrued Payroll	(245,271)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Accrued Benefits & Payroll	(680,691)	(435,420)	(435,420)	(435,420)	(435,420)	(435,420)	(435,420)	0
Other Current Liabilities									
53.231500	Customer Deposits	(955,509)	(553,820)	(955,820)	(956,124)	(967,925)	(974,181)	(981,793)	(981,793)
53.233100	Deferred Revenue	(85,516)	(85,516)	(85,516)	(85,516)	(85,516)	(85,516)	(85,516)	(85,516)
53.242100	Due to Other City Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.255110	Accrued Interest Revenue Bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.256000	Construction Retention Payable	0	0	(32)	(32)	(171)	(171)	(171)	(20)
	Other Current Liabilities	(1,041,024)	(1,039,335)	(1,041,167)	(1,041,671)	(1,053,612)	(1,059,868)	(1,067,328)	0
	CURRENT LIABILITIES	(3,570,225)	(3,679,009)	(3,345,497)	(3,269,243)	(4,286,971)	(3,553,642)	(3,732,795)	0
LONG TERM LIABILITIES									
Long Term Debt									
53.253110	2010 Bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.252100	Note Pay to Cap Improve Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Long Term Debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Long Term Liabilities									
53.260000	Net Pension Liability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.261000	Deferred Inflow - Pension	(1,837,817)	(1,837,817)	(1,837,817)	(1,837,817)	(1,837,817)	(1,837,817)	(1,837,817)	(1,837,817)
53.262000	Deferred Inflow - OPEB	(33,656)	(33,656)	(33,656)	(33,656)	(33,656)	(33,656)	(33,656)	(33,656)
	Other Long Term Liabilities	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	0
	LONG TERM LIABILITIES	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	(1,871,473)	0
	TOTAL LIABILITIES	(5,441,698)	(5,550,482)	(5,216,971)	(5,140,716)	(6,158,445)	(5,425,115)	(5,604,269)	0
FUND EQUITY									
Contributions From Gov't Units									
53.281100	Contributions From Gov't Units	(7,239,084)	(7,239,084)	(7,239,084)	(7,239,084)	(7,239,084)	(7,239,084)	(7,239,084)	(7,239,084)
53.292200	Operating Reserve - Emergency	(12,787,000)	(12,787,000)	(12,787,000)	(12,787,000)	(12,787,000)	(12,787,000)	(12,787,000)	(12,787,000)
53.292210	Capital Reserve-20+ Year Asset	(2,321,000)	(2,321,000)	(2,321,000)	(2,321,000)	(2,321,000)	(2,321,000)	(2,321,000)	(2,321,000)
53.292232	Reserve For Rate Stabilization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53.298100	Retained Earnings	(40,040,279)	(39,454,672)	(40,132,118)	(40,589,311)	(40,328,433)	(39,824,257)	(38,648,325)	(38,648,325)
	FUND EQUITY	(62,387,363)	(61,901,756)	(62,479,202)	(62,936,395)	(62,675,517)	(62,171,341)	(60,995,409)	0
	TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	(67,829,061)	(67,352,238)	(67,696,173)	(68,077,111)	(68,833,961)	(67,596,456)	(65,599,678)	0

**BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER
CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

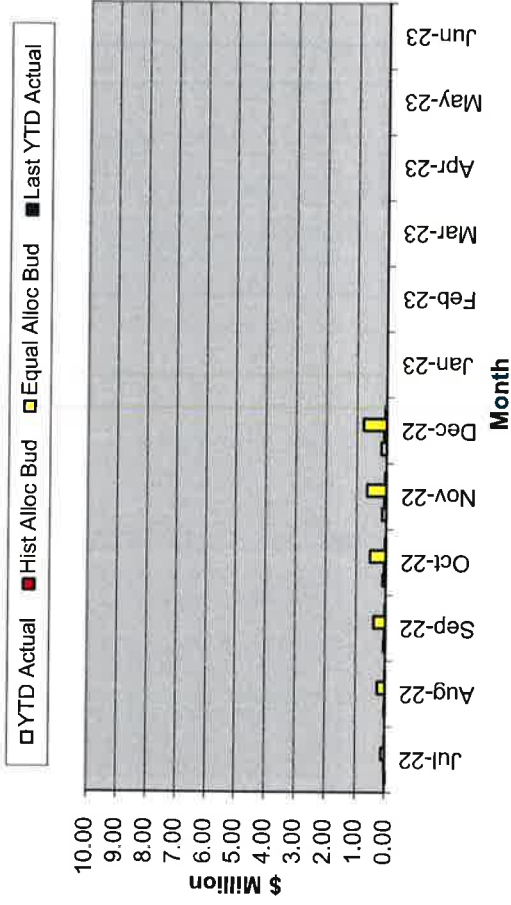
For the 2022-2023 Year-To-Date 6 Month Period Ended 31 December 2022

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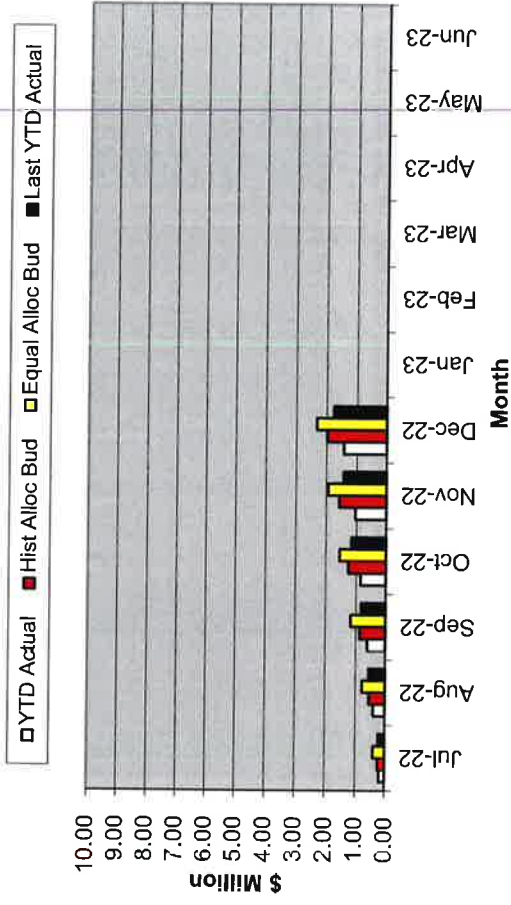
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS:	Final+Est Jul-22	Final Aug-22	Final Sep-22	Final Oct-22	Final Nov-22	Final Dec-22	YTD \$ Actual
Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities							
Net Margin Earnings (Loss)	14,393	677,446	457,193	(260,878)	(504,176)	(1,175,932)	(791,954)
+ Reverse Total Capital Expenditures	15,779	65,476	169,035	253,887	184,679	4,894	
+ Reverse Gain (Loss) on Sale of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	
+ Reverse Interest Expense	795	1,150	1,533	1,743	2,006	2,829	
+ Reverse Interest Income Net	13,385	(36,838)	(28,403)	(50,851)	(37,549)	(37,853)	
+ Reverse Transfers In (Out): Contributions to General & Capital Fund	270,094	359,373	329,880	241,061	235,877	272,345	
Net Operating Margin Earnings (Loss)	314,446	1,066,608	929,238	184,962	(119,163)	(933,717)	
Adjustments for Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities:							
Add back Depreciation & Amortization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease (Increase) in Accounts Receivables, Net	(147,861)	(398,653)	169,093	909,498	64,408	(240,366)	356,118
Decrease (Increase) in Inventories	(16,886)	(99,473)	(80,489)	115,994	(28,191)	(112,491)	(221,537)
Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Expenses	(138,141)	28,346	113,338	0	0	0	3,543
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	355,743	(335,344)	(76,758)	1,005,788	(739,586)	171,693	381,537
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Benefits & Payroll	(245,271)	0	0	0	0	0	(245,271)
Increase (Decrease) in Customer Deposits	(1,689)	1,800	504	11,802	6,256	7,612	26,285
Increase (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	0	32	0	139	0	(151)	20
Total Adjustments	(194,103)	(803,292)	125,687	2,043,220	(697,113)	(173,703)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities	120,343	263,316	1,054,925	2,228,182	(816,276)	(1,107,420)	
Cash Provided (Used) By NonCapital Financing Activities							
Transfers In (Out): Contributions to General & Capital Funds	(270,094)	(359,373)	(329,880)	(241,061)	(235,877)	(272,345)	
Interest Expense	(795)	(1,150)	(1,533)	(1,743)	(2,006)	(2,829)	
Increase (Decrease) in Long-Term Debt (2010 Bond & Notes Pay)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease (Increase) in Other Long-Term Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase (Decrease) Other Long-Term Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Cash Provided (Used) By NonCapital Financing Activities	(270,889)	(360,523)	(331,413)	(242,805)	(237,882)	(275,174)	
Cash Provided (Used) By Capital Financing Activities							
Decrease (Increase) in Fixed Assets, Net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decrease (Increase) Total Capital Expenditures	(15,779)	(65,476)	(169,035)	(253,887)	(184,679)	(4,894)	
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Net Cash Provided (Used) By Capital Financing Activities	(15,779)	(65,476)	(169,035)	(253,887)	(184,679)	(4,894)	
Cash Provided (Used) By Investing Activities:							
Increase (Decrease) in Other Equity (excluding Net Margin)	(600,000)	0	0	0	0	0	
Interest Income Net	(13,385)	36,838	28,403	50,851	37,549	37,853	(600,000)
Net Cash Provided (Used) By Investing Activities:	(613,385)	36,838	28,403	50,851	37,549	37,853	
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:	(779,710)	(125,846)	582,880	1,782,341	(1,201,289)	(1,349,635)	(1,091,258)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning Balance	20,394,914	19,615,204	19,489,358	20,072,238	21,854,579	20,653,290	
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending Balance	19,615,204	19,489,358	20,072,238	21,854,579	20,653,290	19,303,655	
Memo: Unreserved Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending Balance	4,507,204	4,381,358	4,964,238	6,746,579	5,545,290	4,195,655	
Memo: Reserved Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending Balance	15,108,000	15,108,000	15,108,000	15,108,000	15,108,000	15,108,000	
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Ending Balance	19,615,204	19,489,358	20,072,238	21,854,579	20,653,290	19,303,655	
Check: (\$ Begin Bal + \$ Net Chg) - \$ End Bal = 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**BOUNTIFUL POWER
FISCAL YEAR 2022 - 2023**

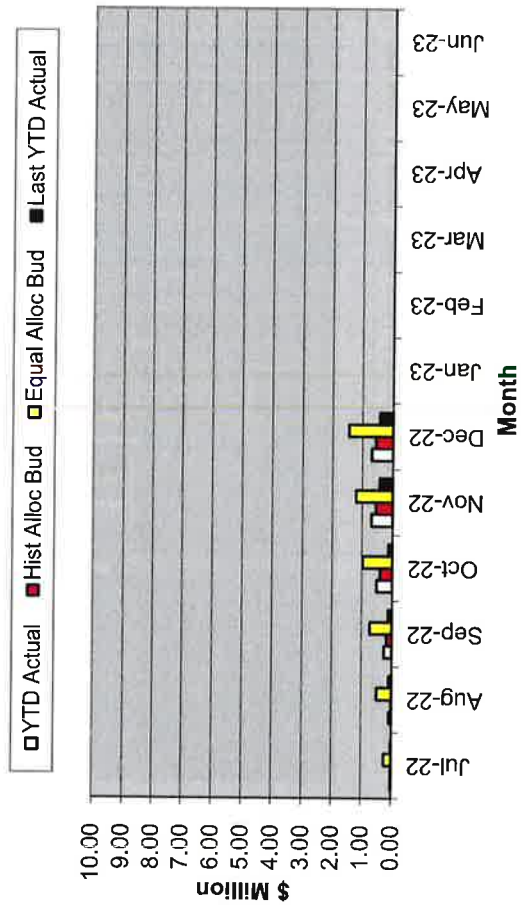
NONOPERATING REVENUES



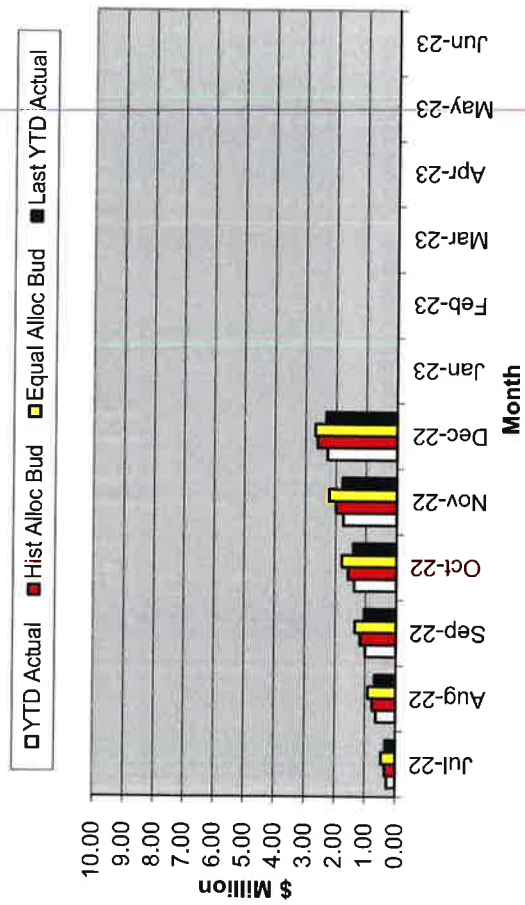
TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES



TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

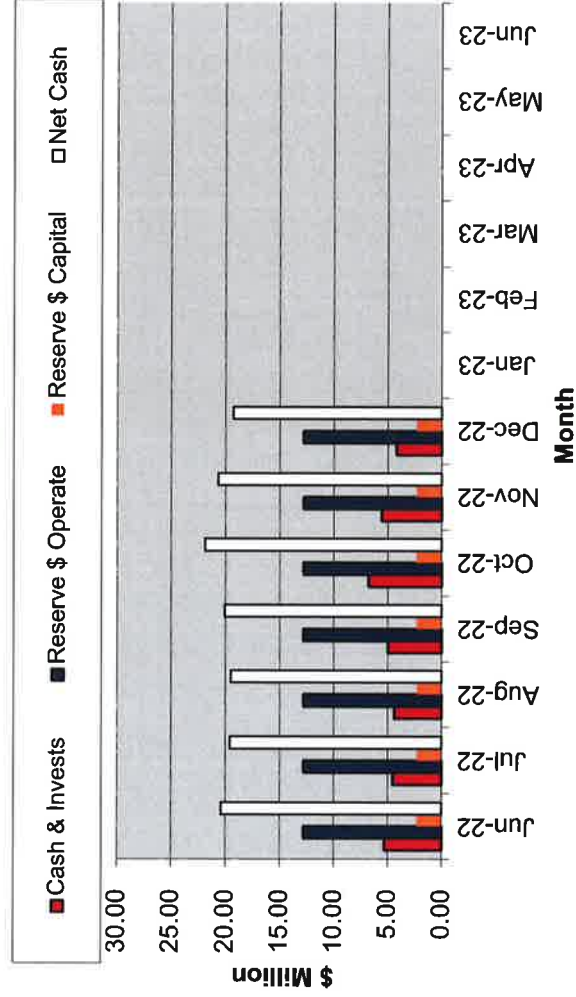


TOTAL LABOR & BENEFITS EXPENSE



BOUNTIFUL POWER FISCAL YEAR 2022 - 2023

TOTAL CASH & EQUIVALENTS



Power Commission Staff Report



Subject: Cab & Chassis Approval
Author: Allen Ray Johnson, Director
Department: Light & Power
Date: February 28, 2023

Background

The Light & Power Department FY 2023-24 proposed budget includes the purchase of a 2023, 4X4, diesel, crew cab, cab and chassis to be used for a Line Crew service truck. This vehicle is used in the daily operation and maintenance of the electrical system. It provides transportation and storage of all necessary tools, equipment, and safety gear for a crew to fully function. The service truck will be replacing unit #5059 a 2012 crew service truck. The service body will be purchased through a separate supplier to be installed on the cab and chassis.

Analysis

Bids were requested for the cab and chassis from Larry H. Miller Ford Lincoln Draper and Salt Lake Valley Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram. Both Vendors have a state bid contract. The results for bids are as follows:

Supplier/Manufacturer	Office Location	Total Price	Schedule
Salt Lake Valley Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram	Salt Lake City, Utah	\$74,667	120 Days
Larry H. Miller Ford	Draper, Utah	No Bid	No Bid

The bid from Salt Lake Valley Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram for the 2023 Dodge 5500 Cab and Chassis meets specifications. The delivery of this cab and chassis will allow us to get the bed installed in the proposed budget. The Ford window for ordering government and fleet pricing ended in January.

Department Review

This has been reviewed by the Staff and the City Manager.

Significant Impacts

The Cab and Chassis is included in the proposed 2023-24 fiscal budget, in the Capital Vehicles account 535300-474600. The budget contains \$130,000 for the crew service truck.

Recommendation

Staff recommends approval to purchase a 2023 Dodge 5500, 4X4, diesel, crew cab, cab and chassis from Salt Lake Valley Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram at a total price of \$74,667.

Attachments

None.

Power Commission Staff Report



Subject: Service Body Purchase
Author: Allen Ray Johnson, Director
Department: Light & Power
Date: February 28, 2023

Background

The Light & Power Department FY 2023-24 proposed budget includes the purchase of a new Line Crew service truck. This unit will replace unit #5059, a 2012 Line Crew service truck. The service trucks are used daily in maintaining and building the electrical system. It provides transportation and storage of all necessary tools, equipment, and safety gear for a crew to fully function. The cab and chassis will be purchased from a separate supplier for the new service body.

Analysis

Currently Mountain States Industrial Service has a Dakota service body in stock that was being built for BCL&P last year. The body was cancelled due to extremely high surcharges from the original bid price and the cab and chassis was cancelled by Ford Motor Company. This body meets all BCL&P specs and is available for purchase.

To hold the service body until a cab and chassis can be purchased, Mountain States would like a \$23,000 deposit.

The overall cost of the unit is as follows:

Supplier/Manufacturer	Office Location	Total Price	Schedule
Mountain States Industrial Service	Salt Lake City, Utah	\$46,238	In Stock

Department Review

This has been reviewed by the Staff and the City Manager.

Significant Impacts

The Dakota service body is included in the proposed 2023-24 fiscal budget, in the Capital Vehicles account 535300-474600. The overall budget for this vehicle is \$130,000. The \$23,000 deposit will be taken from the FY 2022-23 budget out of the Capital Vehicles account 535300-474600.

Recommendation

Staff recommends approval for the purchase of a new Dakota service body from Mountain States Industrial Service at a total price of \$46,238 with a down payment of \$23,000.

Attachments

None.

RESOURCE UPDATE

We are planning on having a resource update discussion and presentation during the meeting Tuesday morning.

A. DECEMBER 2022 RESOURCE REPORTS:

Our hourly system peak for the month of December was 45,792 kW and we purchased 25,705,055 kwh's for an average cost of 86.5 mills.

We are \$2,370,254 overbudget for our unaudited power costs for the fiscal year. We will be glad to answer any questions concerning power resources during the Power Commission Meeting.

B. JANUARY 2023 LOST TIME RELATED INJURIES / SAFETY REPORTS:

There were no lost time accidents in the month of January.

C. JANUARY 2023 PUBLIC RELATIONS REPORT:

There were no presentations given in the months of January 2023.

D. OCTOBER & DECEMBER 2022 OUTAGE REPORTS:

See enclosed December 2022 outage reports.

BOUNTIFUL CITY LIGHT & POWER RESOURCE SUMMARY FOR December 2022

KILOWATT PEAK FOR THE MONTH:

45,792

KWH PURCHASED OR GENERATED FOR THE MONTH:

25,705,055

TOTAL COST OF RESOURCES:

\$2,224,509.58

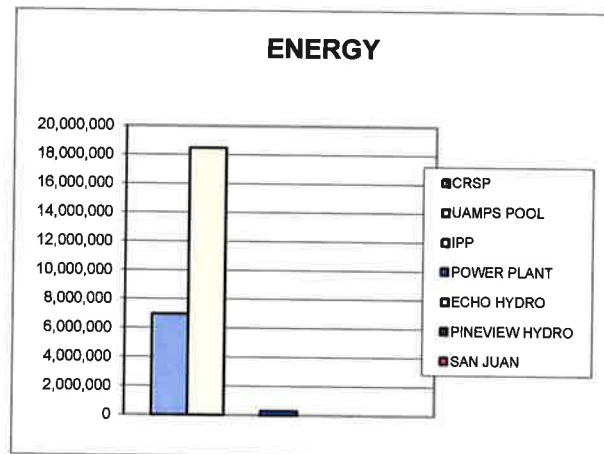
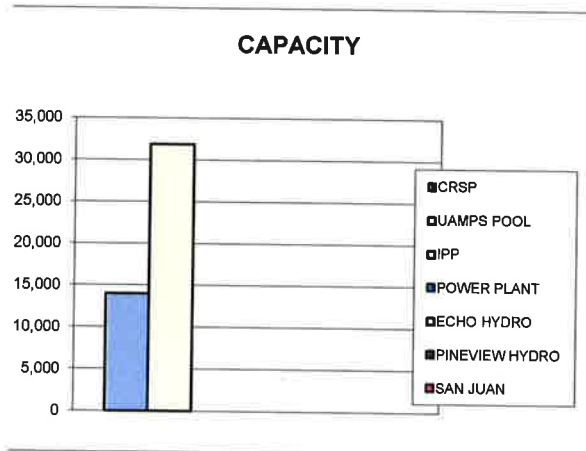
	KW (CAPACITY)	KWH (ENERGY)	RESOURCE COST	COST/KWH
C.R.S.P	13,977	6,972,804	\$308,331.41	0.0442
UAMPS POOL	31,815	18,455,760	\$1,615,513.94	0.0875
IPP	0	0	\$2,072.50	0.0000
POWER PLANT	0	276,491	\$218,766.25	0.7912
ECHO HYDRO	0	0	\$3,742.00	0.0000
PINE VIEW HYDRO	0	0	\$1,274.00	0.0000
SAN JUAN	0	0	\$74,809.48	0.0000

TOTALS

45,792	25,705,055	\$2,224,509.58	0.0865
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UNACCOUNTED KWH last 12 months

-1,462,278 or -0.5%



h:\Dec 22 power bill summary.xls

2022 - 2023- Estimated Power Costs and Metered Sales vs Actual Power Cost and Metered Sales

	Power Costs			Metered Sales & Air Products		
	Power Budget	Actual 22 - 23	Variance	Sales Budget	Actual 22 - 23	Variance
July	2,365,061	2,024,120	340,941	3,043,505	3,017,335	(26,170)
August	1,722,118	1,699,597	22,521	3,032,173	3,315,166	282,993
September	1,311,899	1,867,631	(555,732)	2,512,117	3,017,507	505,390
October	991,565	1,492,517	(500,952)	2,063,071	2,174,039	110,968
November	1,094,368	1,732,694	(638,326)	1,976,172	2,073,480	97,308
December	1,185,804	2,224,509	(1,038,705)	2,326,972	2,429,617	102,645
January	1,258,474			2,343,364		
February	1,012,419			2,170,966		
March	1,010,503			1,996,137		
April	846,740			1,927,967		
May	885,880			1,960,156		
June	1,230,915			2,646,713		
Totals	14,915,746	11,041,069	(2,370,254)	27,999,313	16,027,144	1,073,134

Data Updated to the month of **DECEMBER 2022**

/Fiscal Year 2022-2023/sys I 1-12

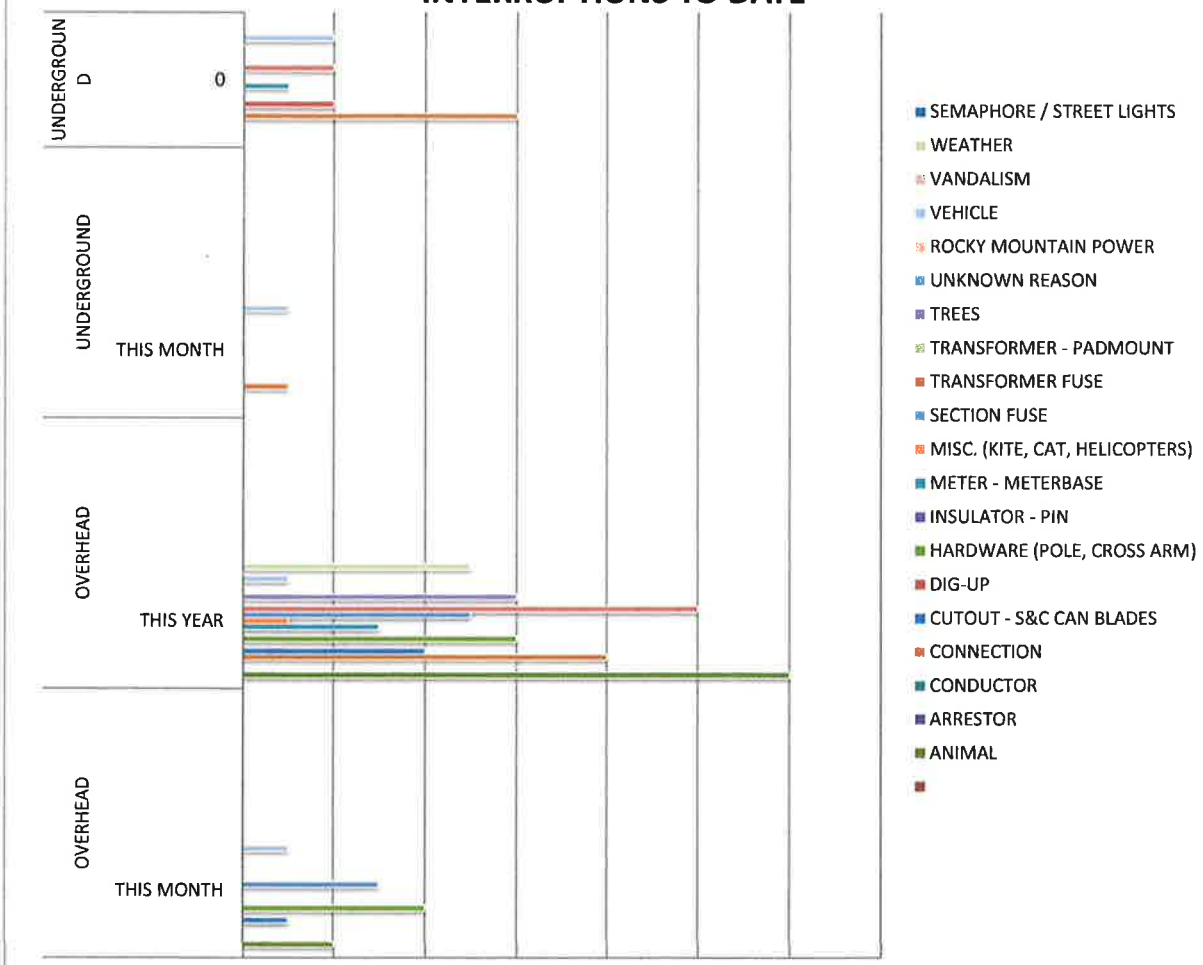
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Revenue lost this month **\$159.87**Revenue lost to date **\$491.54**System reliability for this month **0.9999970**System reliability to date **0.9999991**

TOTAL FOR THE MONTH	13
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR	74

	OVERHEAD THIS MONTH	OVERHEAD THIS YEAR	UNDERGROUND THIS MONTH	UNDERGROUND 0
ANIMAL	2	12		0
ARRESTOR		0		0
CONDUCTOR		0		0
CONNECTION		8	1	6
CUTOUT - S&C CAN BLADES	1	4		0
DIG-UP		0		2
HARDWARE (POLE, CROSS ARM)	4	6		0
INSULATOR - PIN		0		0
METER - METERBASE		3		1
MISC. (KITE, CAT, HELICOPTERS)		1		0
SECTION FUSE	3	5		0
TRANSFORMER FUSE		10		2
TRANSFORMER - PADMOUNT		0		0
TREES		6		0
UNKNOWN REASON		0		0
ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER		0		0
VEHICLE	1	1	1	2
VANDALISM		0		0
WEATHER		5		0
SEMAPHORE / STREET LIGHTS		0		0
SUB TOTAL	11	61	2	13

INTERRUPTIONS TO DATE

MONTH	DAYS IN MONTH	HRS IN MONTH	NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS IN SYSTEM	SYSTEM RELIABILITY	MONTHLY SYSTEM RELIABILITY	MONTHLY REVENUE LOST
JAN.	31	744	17232	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
FEB.	28	696	17243	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
MAR.	31	744	17277	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
APR.	30	720	17283	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
MAY.	31	744	17279	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
JUN.	30	720	17287	0.00	1.0000000	\$0.00
JUL.	31	744	17295	27.11	0.9999979	\$92.15
AUG.	31	744	17291	21.70	0.9999983	\$99.30
SEPT.	30	720	17264	5.92	0.9999995	\$57.80
OCT.	31	744	17273	22.59	0.9999982	\$54.10
NOV.	30	720	17259	14.30	0.9999988	\$28.32
DEC.	31	744	17243	38.06	0.9999970	\$159.87

ANNUAL RELIABILITY	8784	17295	129.68	0.9999991	\$491.54
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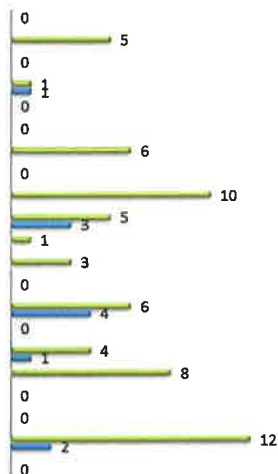
BE SURE AND CHANGE THE CELLS IN THE REPORT FOR HRS IN MONTH, SYS. REL FACTOR & LOST \$!

SYSTEM INTERRUPTION SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023
DEC. 2022

INTERRUPTIONS TO
DATE

OVERHEAD THIS YEAR
OVERHEAD THIS MONTH

SEMAPHORE / STREET LIGHTS
WEATHER
VEHICLE
TREES
TRANSFORMER
TRANSFORMER FUSE
SECTION FUSE
METER - METERBASE
MISC. (KITE, CAT, HELICOPTERS)
CUTOUT - S&C CAN BLADES
CONNECTION
CONDUCTOR
ANIMAL

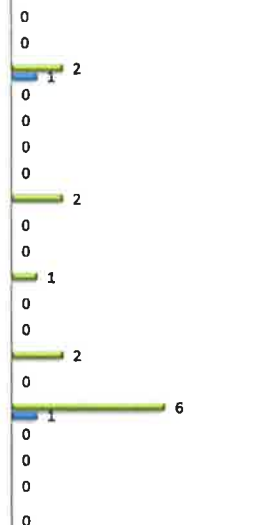


SYSTEM INTERRUPTION SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 2022-2023
DEC. 2022

INTERRUPTIONS
TO DATE

UNDERGROUND 0
UNDERGROUND THIS MONTH

VANDALISM
VEHICLE
UNKNOWN REASON
TRANSFORMER - PADMOUNT
TRANSFORMER FUSE
MISC. (KITE, CAT, HELICOPTERS)
METER - METERBASE
DIG-UP
CONDUCTOR



Bountiful Power Outage Report

12/1/2022 - 12/31/2022

Date	Feeder	Address	Problem	Solution	# Cust	Time Of	Time On	Duration	\$ Lost
12/1/2022	574	1326 SOUTH 500 EAST	BLOWN SECTION FUSE	CLEAR LINE AND REPLACE FUSE	16	9:30 PM	10:52 PM	1:22	1.22
12/2/2022	572	160 WEST 1950 SOUTH	BURNED UP CUTOUT, BAD ARRESTOR	REPLACE CUTOUT, ARRESTOR	9	11:27 AM	2:45 PM	3:18	1.65
12/3/2022	575	403 WEST 2700 SOUTH	BLOWN TRANSFORMER FUSE	REFUSE TRANSFORMER	1	11:05 AM	12:15 PM	1:10	0.06
12/3/2022	371	175 SOUTH DAVIS BLVD	NO OUTAGE: VEHICLE HIT PADMOUNT TRANSFORMER	REMOVE CAR AND ASSESS DAMAGE	0				
12/11/2022	573	3122 SOUTH 700 WEST	SQUIRREL ON TRANSFORMER; BLOWN FUSE	REPLACE TRANSFORMER FUSE	3	12:35 PM	1:22 PM	0:47	0.13
12/12/2022	575	2812 SOUTH 300 WEST	BLOWN SECTION FUSE(S)	CLEAR LINE AND REPLACE FUSE	60	9:49 AM	10:32 AM	0:43	2.4
12/15/2022	673	107 SOUTH 500 WEST	POLE HIT BY VEHICLE		1				
12/22/2022	575	3284 SOUTH 475 W	SECTION FUSE BLEW	REPLACE SECTION FUSE	39	1:28 PM	1:58 PM	0:30	1.08
12/26/2022	473	1708 STONE RIDGE CIRCLE	HALF POWER;BURNED UP UNDERGROUND/LEG	REPAIR BURNED UP UNDERGROUND	1	6:45 AM	12:56 PM	6:11	0.34
12/27/2022	574	296 EAST MILL ST	POLE FIRE	HANG SECONDARY WIRE AND BYPASS BURNED POLE TO RESTORE POWER TO THE AFFECTED HOMES	9	11:45 PM	4:08 AM	4:23	2.19

Date	Feeder	Address	Problem	Solution	# Cust	Time Of	Time On	Duration	\$ Lost
12/27/2022	575	3188 SOUTH LINDEN ST	POLE FIRE	REPAIR BURNED/DAMAGED COMPONENTS AND RESTORE POWER	19	3:18 PM	8:50 PM	5:32	5.83
12/27/2022	675	900 SOUTH 200 WEST	POLE FIRE	REPAIR BURNED/DAMAGED COMPONENTS AND RESTORE POWER	143	1:03 PM	6:21 PM	5:18	42.06
12/27/2022	372	67 NORTH DAVIS BLVD	POLE FIRE	REPAIR BURNED/DAMAGED COMPONENTS AND RESTORE POWER	210	12:00 PM	8:50 PM	8:50	102.91

Record Count: 13

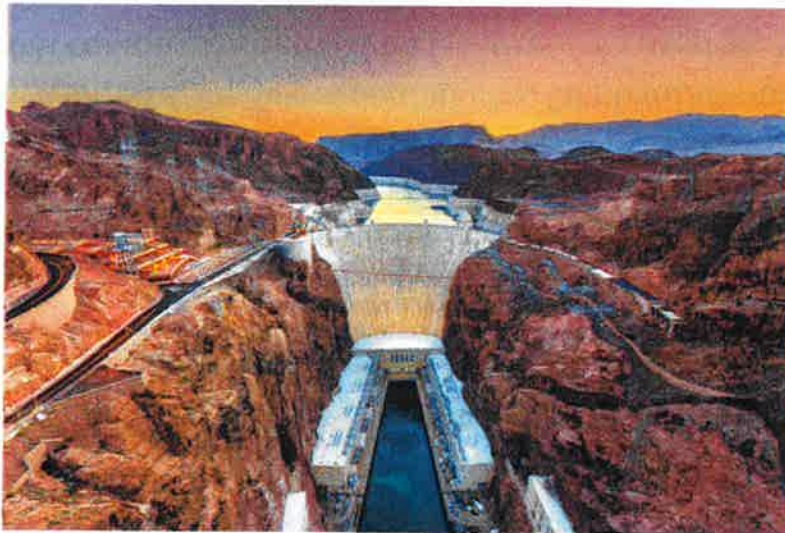


Newsweek 2/14/2023

Why Was the Hoover Dam Built?

Story by Robyn White • 5h ago

The Hoover Dam is the most-famous such example in North America, and for good reason. Built between 1931 and 1936 during the Great Depression, the project was truly a feat of engineering for the time.



A photo shows Hoover Dam, in Nevada and Arizona, at Dawn. The dam was originally built for flood control. © Sean Pavone/Getty

Standing 726 feet high, and 1,244 feet long, the dam—in the Black Canyon of the Colorado River—is certainly impressive. It also forms Lake Mead, the largest manmade reservoir in North America. The lake has gained national attention recently because of its rapidly declining water levels.

The Hoover is now the most-visited dam in the world, and draws 7 million tourists a year.

Robert Glennon, a water policy and law expert and emeritus professor at the University of Arizona, told *Newsweek*: "Building a dam at this scale had never been done [at the time of construction]. It was an engineering marvel."

However, it is a lot more than just a tourist attraction, and the southwest U.S. exists, as we know it today, because of the Hoover Dam.

Why Was the Hoover Dam Built?

There were three main reasons for the construction of the dam, and the first, most vital one, was flood control.

Before the dam was constructed, the Colorado River flowed wildly and untamed through the Rocky Mountains, all the way south to the Gulf of California, for 1,450 miles. The river, supplied by snowpack coming down from the mountains, would regularly flood the surrounding regions, depending on how full it was that year.

"The Colorado River was wildly up and down, depending on snow melt in the Colorado Rockies. It could be a big year or a low year—and they were trying to even that out," Glennon said.

"Because a lot of the best lands in the Lower Colorado are adjacent to the river itself. So it got a huge flood. In fact, the Bureau of Reclamation said the river was, quote, 'a natural menace.'"

One such example of this flooding occurred between 1905 and 1907, when the Colorado River broke through its banks and flooded 100,000 acres of farmland in Southern California. This was around the same time that the Bureau of Reclamation started planning for a dam in the Boulder Canyon region, on the Colorado River.

Plans were set in motion, but flood control was not the only thing they had to think about. Water supply was another main reason for building the Hoover Dam.

"The second very important purpose [for its construction] was water supply. About 40 million people depend on water from the Colorado River, and that is

through Hoover Dam. Once it was constructed, the river flowed when the Bureau of Reclamation determined it would flow," Glennon said.

Before the Hoover Dam, farmers downstream had a lot of water only in the spring when the snowpack melted. Then the water would peter out by the end of the summer.

However, with the construction of the dam, the flow could be controlled, meaning farmers had access to water 365 days a year.

"And that was just an enormous game-changer," Glennon said. "[...] This water supply being evened out over the whole year, gave farmers a tremendous opportunity to plant more than one crop during the year."

Lastly, the Hoover Dam was built for power. Although this was not as vital as preventing flooding, or providing irrigation, it is a function of the dam that continues to this day.

"They attached some turbines and all of the high-wire lines to move the electricity created at Hoover Dam, and that's just simply a function of having built the dam in Boulder Canyon," Glennon said.

"The water that was held back in Lake Mead, when the lake was full, there would be a drop of 500 or 600 feet—a very big drop. And all of that is potential energy," Glennon added. "So, spinning the turbines generated hydropower."

To this day, Hoover Dam produces about 4 billion kilowatt-hours of hydroelectric power every year for about 1.3 million people living across Nevada, Arizona and California.

Why Is Lake Mead Drying Up?

The Hoover Dam relies on water from Lake Mead to function, but the reservoir has seen better days.

Lake Mead is drying up because of the ongoing megadrought in the southwestern U.S., paired with the overconsumption of water in the region.

The drought is making weather patterns—such as seasonal rainfall—harder to predict, and less frequent. This has meant water is being used faster than the lake can replenish itself.

The Colorado River also relies on snowpack from the Rocky Mountains for water, and this is also becoming harder to predict.

Some parts of the U.S. saw a colder winter than usual, meaning the snowpack is better in 2023, when compared to previous years in the drought.

This may make water levels rise temporarily, but as the drought has gone on for so long, it will be short-lived. It would take years of increased rainfall and cooler temperatures to lift the drought.

Will Lake Mead Reach Dead Pool?

It is feared that Lake Mead could reach dead pool, if water levels continue declining at the rate they are.

Dead pool would mean that Lake Mead's water levels got so low that water would no longer flow past Hoover Dam, making it unfunctional for irrigation and electricity.

As of February 14, Lake Mead's water levels stood at 1,047.51 feet. It is just less than 30 percent full, and dead pool would be at around 895 feet. The Bureau of Reclamation predicts that Lake Mead, if it continues drying up at the same pace, could reach dead pool by 2025. In July 2022, the lake reached its lowest-ever point at 1,040 feet.

Now, officials are working to figure out a plan to prevent dead pool from happening. Because if it did, it would be a "catastrophe" for the surrounding region, Glennon said.



KTVX Salt Lake City

For first time, Glen Canyon Dam alternatives addressed by federal government

Story by Greg Haas • Yesterday 11:27 AM

LAS VEGAS (KLAS) — Alternatives for major modifications to Glen Canyon Dam surfaced Tuesday at a public meeting, the first acknowledgment by the federal government that the dam could require changes.



For first time, Glen Canyon Dam alternatives addressed by federal government© Provided by KTVX Salt Lake City

But water conservation advocates say changes to the dam that would delay Lake Powell hitting “deadpool” status are likely too late. Completing any of the alternatives would likely be a 10-year process of environmental impact statements and construction, according to Zach Frankel, executive director of the Utah Rivers Council.

Deadpool is reached when the river is too low to get through any outlet around, through or under a dam.



FILE – In this Nov. 19, 2012, file photo, water is released into the Colorado River at the Glen Canyon Dam in Page, Ariz. (Rob Schumacher/The Arizona Republic via AP, File)© Provided by KLAS Las Vegas

A set of alternatives presented by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Tuesday show details of new possibilities that range from new intakes to new hydropower construction to a major investment in solar and wind power production. Drilling new holes lower in the dam carries the risk of damage to the dam, and only buys some time as climate change takes its toll on the Colorado River. The document carries the name of Nick Williams, Upper Colorado Basin Power Manager.

No bypass option included

But the full set of alternatives presented by Reclamation is missing a choice presented this summer by Frankel's group and several other agencies: A bypass at the base of the river that would carry water past the dam and eliminate the deadpool possibility.

The document that was delivered today is an appraisal, Frankel said. The studies haven't even started.

"This would be a fantastic study if the year was 2012 or 2013," Frankel said. But now, there's no time to complete NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) studies and a formal Environmental Impact Statement. Frankel said that process alone would last five years. "Sometime in 2027, they could start construction," he said.

And Frankel doesn't think there's a scientist who knows the Colorado River Basin who would say Lake Powell won't hit deadpool by the time construction would be done.

That's a startling statement about the Colorado River, but a reality that was merely delayed by the relative abundance of water — last decade. Climate change is behind a drought that started in the year 2000, and since then the Colorado River Basin has 20% less water, Frankel said.

An above-average snowpack this year or sometime down the line isn't enough to make a significant difference for a long-term problem.

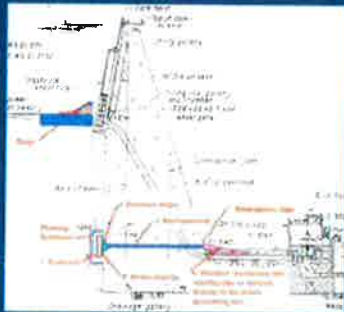
Bureau of Reclamation alternatives

Alternative 1a: Low-Level Power Intake - New Low Head Runners

Description:
Penetrate through the dam, intake located in current dead pool, connect to existing penstocks downstream of the dam. Use existing power generating units with installation of new low-head runners.

Considerations:

- New Intake @ 3285 ft (or other elevation)
- Up to 185 ft additional operating range
- Requires at least 4 units
- New guard gate and trash rack required
- Increased risk from penetration through dam



For first time, Glen Canyon Dam alternatives addressed by federal government© Provided by KLAS Las Vegas

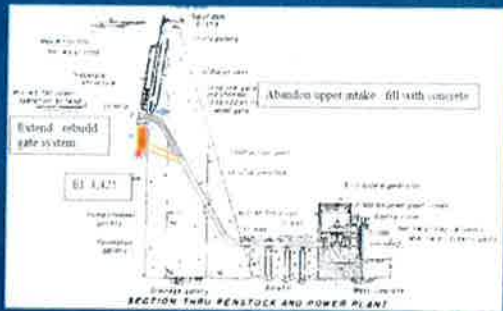
Alternative 1b: Mid-Level Power Intake - Existing Runners

Description:

- (4) new Mid-Level Intakes
- Connects to existing penstocks
- Extended Gate/Trashrack

Considerations:

- Uses existing turbine runners and power plant
- Operation of power plant limited to elev. 3445'
- New guard gate and trash rack required
- Increased risk from penetration through dam



For first time, Glen Canyon Dam alternatives addressed by federal government© Provided by KLAS Las Vegas

Alternative 2a: Bypass Powerplant (New) – Outlet Works

Description:

- Artist's rendering with PP sited at left abutment, near Machine Shop & river OW.
- Four conduits provide flow to new units with two conduits providing flow to each unit.
- Extend river OW downstream.

Considerations:

- Releases either through power plant or ROW only, not both
- High velocity = large friction loss
- Deep excavation (~100 ft) for substructure
- Low level release provides operational flexibility



For first time, Glen Canyon Dam alternatives addressed by federal government© Provided by KLAS Las Vegas

Alternative 3a: Left Abutment Underground Powerplant

Description:

- Tunnel through left abutment
- Underground power plant

Considerations:

- Penstock and power plant size can be designed to maximize water/power
- Rock mechanics, seepage control, construction underground, maintenance, cost
- Low level release provides operational flexibility
- Increased capacity for HFEs



For first time, Glen Canyon Dam alternatives addressed by federal government© Provided by KLAS Las Vegas

Alternative 3b: Right Abutment Powerplant

Description:

- Tunnel through right abutment
- Power plant in river bed

Considerations

- Penstock and power plant size can be designed to maximize water/power
- Rock mechanics, construction in river, maintenance, cost
- Low level release provides operational flexibility
- Increased capacity for HFEs



For first time, Glen Canyon Dam alternatives addressed by federal government© Provided by KLAS Las Vegas

Alternative 4: Adjust Colorado Basin Operations

Description:

Adjust operations on a system-wide basis (Glen Canyon and Hoover) to maximize power generation under low flow conditions using existing infrastructure.

Considerations:

- Potentially addressed by ongoing SEIS and post-2025 guidelines efforts
- Lower infrastructure investment
- Does not address lost revenue if no generation below MPP



For first time, Glen Canyon Dam alternatives addressed by federal government© Provided by KLAS Las Vegas

Alternative 5: Refine MPP Operating Limit

Description:

- MPP probably due to vortex formation as intake submergence is reduced
- Modeling to simulate flows at reservoir levels approaching and below the MPP
- Potential addition of vortex-suppressing structures

Considerations:

- Limited operational benefit, not greater than elev. 3477.5
- No structural modifications
- Modeling efforts are underway
- Low cost



For first time, Glen Canyon Dam alternatives addressed by federal government© Provided by KLAS Las Vegas

Alternative 6: Invest in Solar or Wind Generation

Description:

- Invest in other renewable energy sources to augment hydro power resources

Considerations:

- Scalable
- Requires large land areas
- Authority – CRSP only authorizes hydropower
- Expertise – this is not Reclamation's expertise
- Can be developed independent of Reclamation
 - Customers exploring options



For first time, Glen Canyon Dam alternatives addressed by federal government© Provided by KLAS Las Vegas

A summary of the alternatives in the document:

1. Drill new holes through the dam
 - (1A) A low-level adjustment to intakes, replacing turbines with "low head runners."
 - (1B) A mid-level adjustment to four intakes, allowing the penstocks to receive water from about 100 feet lower and continuing power production with the turbines that are in place.
2. Building a new powerplant to be fed by a bypass tubes that deliver water further downriver.
3. Building new powerplants with new feeds:
 - (3A) Building a new underground powerplant fed by a tunnel through rock adjacent to the north side of the dam.
 - (3B) Building a new powerplant in the riverbed, fed by a tunnel through rock adjacent to the south side of the dam.
4. Further adjustments to water flows out of Glen Canyon and Hoover Dam, maximizing power production in low-flow conditions.
5. Refining the ability to produce power at minimum power pool (MPP).
6. Investments in solar or wind power production to augment Glen Canyon production.

Utah's classic burger joint 'The Training Table' is back

Alternatives 5 and 6 don't appear to address an important question: How to ensure there's enough water flowing downstream to meet the requirements in the Colorado River Compact, also called "The Law of the River." That 1922 contract grants water rights to each of the Colorado River Basin states, and failure to live up to delivery requirements is likely to result in lawsuits.

‘Antique plumbing’ at Glen Canyon

If the level of Lake Powell drops below elevation 3,550, it threatens not only the power production of the dam — it also means the dam is unable to deliver 7.5 million acre-feet of river water downstream. That’s the amount assigned by the compact.

Kyle Roerink, executive director of the Great Basin Water Network, said Tuesday, “This proposal underscores what we highlighted for the public late last year: Glen Canyon Dam’s plumbing is a liability. Future low-level conditions jeopardize power generation and downstream deliveries to places like Las Vegas. The Bureau is putting forth an array of proposals to consider how we will generate power and the potential options for delivering water downstream in the future. Any project moving forward would require congressional approval and federal environmental review. We are a long ways away from this becoming a reality.”

In August, conservationists spelled out the dam’s limits. Those limits weren’t public knowledge until that presentation.

How long did they know?

Now, Frankel wonders how long the Bureau of Reclamation has been sitting on that information. He said evidence that the problem was known in 2012 — and perhaps earlier — has been found in engineering records. “We really want to know if a previous Bureau of Reclamation tried to notify the Interior Department,” he said.

“But this is a monumental day in that the conversation is beginning,” Roerink said. “What remains to be seen is this: Is power generation more important in the eyes of federal water managers, or are Lower Basin deliveries more important in the long run? But there are many in the nation who believe that the current conditions at Glen Canyon Dam are screaming out loud: That region of the Colorado River is not an industrial zone.”

Collin Brantmeyer

Falling Lake Powell Water Levels Put Wyoming Hydro Power at Risk



The Glen Canyon Dam currently generates energy for nearly six million households in Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah. (Adobe Stock)© Provided by Collin Brantmeyer

the deal Wyoming struck for sending its water down the Colorado River was that state residents would be able to tap electricity generated at Glen Canyon Dam. But that arrangement is becoming less tenable as water levels at Lake Powell required for hydro-power production continue to drop.

Sinjin Eberle, southwest communications director with the group American Rivers, explained in order to be able to generate electricity, Lake Powell can drop no lower than 3,490 feet.

"Figuring out how we're going to manage this system in the face of a much smaller river is what everybody in the Colorado River Basin, whether you are in Wyoming or California, need to be concerned about," Eberle said.

Glen Canyon Dam currently generates energy for nearly 6-million households in Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah. Lake

Powell water levels dropped to their lowest point since 1967 last summer, reaching 3,533 feet, and some warn the lake could dip below levels necessary for power generation as early as this spring, and have proposed demolishing the dam to help restore the Colorado River's health and long-term viability.

If Lake Powell drops below Dead Power to Dead Pool status at 3,370 feet, water would no longer be able to flow through the dam to lower basin states. This year's higher-than-average snow pack may provide short-term relief, but Eberle said it could take years of above-average precipitation to reverse decades of drought across the region, and added the challenges facing Lake Powell and Glen Canyon Dam are multi-faceted.

"Water-supply issues from a lingering 23-year drought, with impacts from climate change continuing to exacerbate those drought conditions," Eberle said. "And then (we have) some of the fastest growing areas of the country demanding more water."

When the Colorado River Compact was first negotiated in 1922, there were just 475,000 people living in the seven-state basin. Then-Commerce Secretary Herbert Hoover projected that population could swell to two million people over time. But there are now at least 40-million people across the basin that depend on water from the river, Eberle said.

"This framework that was built in 1922 has lasted 100 years, but is also trying to support a system that is many, many times larger than the wildest imaginations of the framers when they built this compact," he said.

LA Times

Colorado River crisis is so bad, lakes Mead and Powell are unlikely to refill in our lifetimes

Story by Rong-Gong Lin II, Ian James • Yesterday 5:00 AM

The snowpack in the Sierra Nevada is the [deepest it's been in decades](#), but those storms that were a boon for Northern California won't make much of a dent in the long-term [water shortage](#) for the Colorado River Basin — an essential source of supplies for Southern California.



Chad Taylor, 44, cools off at a remote beach near the middle of the drought-stricken Lake Mead on July 12, 2022, in Las Vegas. The water levels at Lake Mead are at historic lows. (Gina Ferazzi / Los Angeles Times)© (Gina Ferazzi / Los Angeles Times)

In fact, the recent storms haven't changed a view shared by many Southern California water managers: Don't [expect](#) lakes Mead and Powell, the nation's largest reservoirs, to fill up again anytime soon.

"To think that these things would ever refill requires some kind of leap of faith that I, for one, don't have," said Brad Udall, a water and climate scientist at Colorado State University.

Lake Mead, located on the Arizona-Nevada border and held back by Hoover Dam, filled in the 1980s and 1990s. In 2000, it was nearly full and [lapping at the spillway gates](#). But the [megadrought](#) over the last 23 years — the most severe in centuries — has worsened the water deficit and left Lake Mead about 70% empty.

Upstream, Lake Powell has [declined to just 23% of full capacity](#) and is approaching a point where Glen Canyon Dam would no longer generate power.

Even with this winter's above-average snowpack in the Rocky Mountains, water officials and scientists say everyone in the Colorado River Basin will need to plan for low reservoir levels for years to come. And some say they think the river's major reservoirs [probably won't refill in our lifetimes](#).

"They're not going to refill. The only reason they filled the first time is because there wasn't demand for the water. In the 1950s, '60s, '70s and '80s, there was no Central Arizona Project, there was no Southern Nevada Water Authority, there was not nearly as much use in the Upper [Colorado River] Basin," said Bill Hasencamp, manager of Colorado River resources for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. "So the water use was low. So that filled up storage."

Demand for Colorado River water picked up in the late 1990s and early 2000s. The Central Arizona Project, a 336-mile-long water delivery system, brings water from the Colorado River to Arizona's most populous counties and wasn't completed until the 1990s. The Southern Nevada Water Authority was created in 1991.

Arizona began starting to take its full apportionment of river water in the late 1990s, and Nevada in the early 2000s. California continues using the single largest share of the river.

"Now the water use is maxed out. Every state is taking too much, and we have to cut back. And so there's just not enough. You would need wet year after wet year, after wet year after wet year, after wet year. Even then, because the demand is so high, it still wouldn't fill," Hasencamp said in an interview.

Climate change has dramatically altered the river. In the last 23 years, as rising temperatures have intensified the drought, the river's flow has declined about 20%.

Scientists have found that roughly half the decline in the river's flow has been **caused by higher temperatures**, and that climate change is driving the **aridification** of the Southwest. With global warming, average temperatures across the upper watershed — where most of the river's flow originates — have risen about 3 degrees since 1970.

Research has shown that for each additional 1 degree Celsius (1.8 degrees Fahrenheit), the river's average flow is likely to **decrease about 9%**.

In multiple studies, scientists have estimated that by the middle of this century, the average flow of the river could **decline by 30%** or 40% below the average during the past century.

"The last 23 years are the best lessons we have right now, and they should scare the pants off of people," said Udall, who has been a co-author of **research** showing how warming is sapping the river's flows.

Based on the low levels of Lake Mead and Lake Powell, Udall said, he would estimate that refilling the reservoirs would take roughly six consecutive extremely wet years, with water flows similar to those in 2011.

Related video: Battle over the Colorado River (Dailymotion)

"We'd need six years like that to refill this system, in a row, based on current operating rules," Udall said. "And I just don't see that even being remotely possible."

The Colorado River Basin very well could get a few wet years, he said.

"We might even get a wet decade. But, boy, the long-term warming and drying trend seems super clear to me," Udall said. "And a bet on anything other than that seems like water management malpractice, that we have got to plan for something that looks like a worst-case future."

The Colorado River supplies water to seven states, tribal nations and Mexico. The states are under pressure from the federal government to agree on cuts to prevent reservoirs from dropping to dangerously low levels.

California and the six other states are **at odds over how to make the cuts**, and have submitted separate proposals to the federal government, with some disagreements centering on the **legal system** that governs how the river is managed.

Scientists have **warned of a coming crisis for many years**.

In a 2008 **study**, scientists Tim Barnett and David Pierce examined the likely flow declines with climate change and estimated there was a 50% chance the usable water supply in Lake Mead and Lake Powell would be gone by 2021. They titled their study "When Will Lake Mead Go Dry?" In **research** published in 2009, they wrote that based on projections with climate change or even the long-term average flows, "currently scheduled future water deliveries from the Colorado River are not sustainable."

"Climate change is reducing the flow into the Colorado River system, so the agreements are divvying up more water than exists," said Pierce, a climate scientist at Scripps Institution of Oceanography. "This drop in reservoir levels is happening because we are abiding by agreements that do not account for changes in water inflow into the system due to climate change."

There is always the chance of a few extremely wet years with the potential to refill reservoirs, Pierce said.

"It's just that in the coming decades that likelihood decreases. Our work has estimated that the chance of the reservoirs refilling decreases from about 75% today to about 10% by 2060 if no changes in [water] delivery schedules are made," Pierce said. "We should be planning for the situation where the hotter temperatures decrease the river flow in the future."

The capacity of lakes Mead and Powell is gargantuan compared with the capacity of California's two largest reservoirs, Shasta Lake and Lake Oroville. Lake Mead can store more than 27 million acre-feet of water, and Lake Powell 25 million acre-feet. By

contrast, Shasta Lake can hold about 4.6 million acre-feet, and Lake Oroville 3.5 million acre-feet.

The Colorado River supplies, on average, about 25% of the water supplies in coastal Southern California, while the region also gets water from Northern California [through the State Water Project](#), and other sources.

California's Sierra Nevada [snowpack](#) is now about 200% of average at this point in the season, while the snowpack in the Upper Colorado River Basin so far stands at about 140% of the median over the last 30 years.

The bigger snowpack could help the Colorado's reservoir levels this year somewhat. How much won't be clear for a few months.

"Absolutely this snow is welcomed. The cold weather is welcome. The real question will be in the spring," Hasencamp said.

In recent years, hot, dry conditions have led to reduced flows in the river. "That's what's been the killer the last few years, is a hot dry spring has taken the snow that's been there, and it doesn't make it to the reservoirs," Hasencamp said.

Daniel Swain, a UCLA climate scientist, said an exceptionally wet decade might someday change things.

"But the problem is, it doesn't just have to be wetter than average, it would have to be dramatically wetter than the long-term average," Swain said. And for many years.

Scientists say higher temperatures effectively make the atmosphere "thirstier," causing more moisture to evaporate off the landscape. Vegetation also takes up more water as temperatures rise, leaving less runoff flowing in streams.

"There is no question that there will be an ongoing downward trend in inflows, but extreme high events are also more likely to occur in the context of climate change, according to the [U.S. National Climate Assessment](#)," said Kathy Jacobs, director of the University of Arizona's Center for Climate Adaptation Science and Solutions.

Jacobs noted that researchers project atmospheric rivers will become more intense with rising temperatures, and scientists expect more intense extreme storms and periodic flooding.

"I strongly suspect that the dams on the Colorado will be needed for flood control in the future as well as for water supply," Jacobs said.

As for the future, Jacobs said a great deal depends on whether greenhouse gas emissions are reduced "to net zero in the near term."

There are workable ways of managing reduced water supplies from the river, she said. "The longer we wait to build more flexible future management schemes, the harder it will be."

This story originally appeared in Los Angeles Times.

Salt Lake Tribune 1/18/2023

Can carbon-capture tech extend the life of coal plants? Not so far.

Story by Tim Fitzpatrick • 1h ago

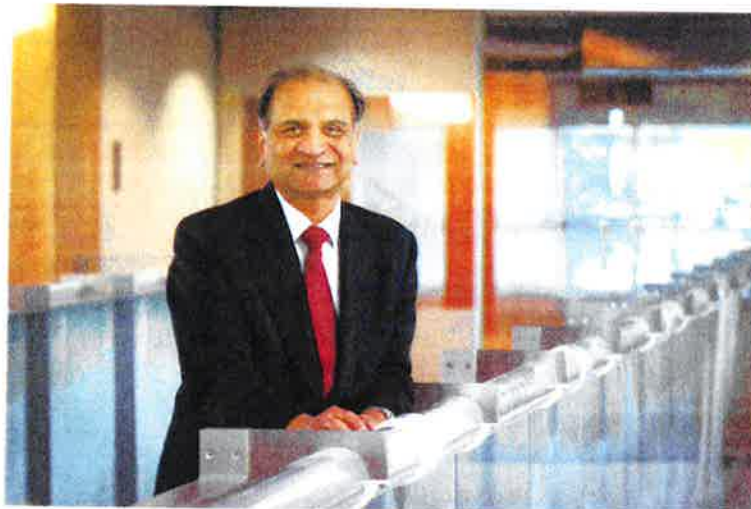
This story is part of The Salt Lake Tribune's ongoing commitment to identify solutions to Utah's biggest challenges through the work of the Innovation Lab.

The Intermountain Power Authority, which owns and operates the IPP coal-fired power plant near Delta, turned down an offer in November from a New Mexico company to buy the plant and modify it to capture and store the carbon dioxide released when the coal is burned.

Enchant Energy, a Farmington, N.M., company headed by former Rocky Mountain Power CEO Cindy Crane, has been seeking opportunities for incorporating its carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) technology.

But the company has faced questions over the technology's ability to affordably remove and store carbon dioxide, the greenhouse gas most responsible for climate change. Carbon capture needs much more water than what is needed just to produce power from coal.

"Cost is the issue," said Milind Deo, a University of Utah chemical engineering professor and director of the U.'s [Energy and Geoscience Institute](#), who believes large-scale carbon capture should be part of the climate-change solution.



(Dan Hixson | John and Marcia Price College of Engineering) Milind Deo, director the University of Utah's Energy and Geoscience Institute, says carbon capture should play a role in fighting climate change, but the cost is a limiting factor. © Provided by Salt Lake Tribune

Rejection in two states

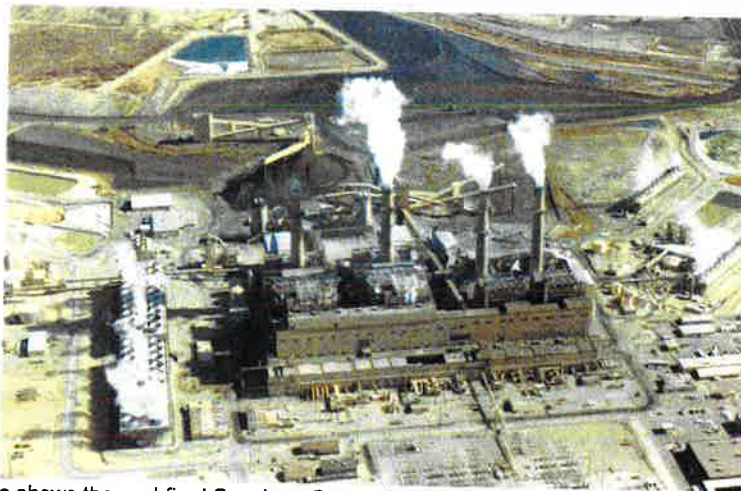
In November, the Intermountain Power Authority board of directors rejected Enchant's bid to buy the coal plant, which IPA plans to shut down in 2025 and replace with a cleaner natural gas- and hydrogen-fueled plant.

Enchant wanted to operate the coal plant to power data centers at the plant's site. Enchant also wanted representation on IPA's board as part of the proposal.

But the resolution rejecting the proposal said it is "inconsistent with IPA's purposes and not beneficial to the interests of IPA, the members or IPP, and is sufficient reason to reject the unsolicited CCS proposal."

IPP, which has been operating since the early 1980s, sells the majority of its power to Los Angeles, with a small amount going to several municipalities in Utah. The seven-member board of directors, all of them Utahns, unanimously rejected the Enchant proposal.

Enchant also last month ended its effort to buy the San Juan Generation Station, a coal-fired power plant in the Four Corners area that was shut down this year. Enchant wanted to install its carbon-capture technology and keep burning coal at the plant.



This Nov. 9, 2009, file photo shows the coal-fired San Juan Generating Station near Farmington, N.M. Owners of the plant shut it down last year rather than accept Enchant Energy's proposal to install carbon-capture technology and keep operating. (AP Photo/Susan Montoya Bryan, File) © Provided by Salt Lake Tribune

One of the San Juan facility's owners, the City of Farmington, N.M., supported Enchant's plans as a path to keeping the plant open and employing Farmington residents.

But the plant's other owners opposed the plan, and, after a legal fight, they are moving ahead with dismantling the plant. Enchant [announced Dec. 21 that it was ending its San Juan effort](#).

"We are very saddened by the need to terminate the project that would have brought so many benefits to the City of Farmington, energy workers in the region and customers who would have benefited from the reliable low carbon electricity," Crane said in a statement.

Enchant declined to answer questions from The Tribune.

Proven but costly technology

Enchant's approach uses [chemicals called "amines" to absorb carbon dioxide](#) from the coal plants' exhaust. After the CO2 is captured, the process can be reversed to remove the CO2 and reuse the amines. The removed CO2 can then be stored underground or used in industrial processes. It is a mature technology that has been around since the 1950s.

One key component of Enchant's plan was relying on loans from the U.S. Department of Energy, which offers financial incentives for carbon capture as part of an array of clean energy incentives. They would also rely on the Section 45Q tax incentive, which was recently increased and extended by last year's federal Inflation Reduction Act. It provides an \$85 tax credit per ton of carbon dioxide permanently stored.

The federal incentives have brought skepticism from clean-energy proponents who fear it subsidizes an outdated solution. "Using carbon capture as a green light to extend the life of fossil fuels power plants is a significant financial and technical risk: history confirms this," according to [a report from the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis](#).

The Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems, which represents municipal power systems across Utah, was a San Juan Generating Station owner and had signed on to the Enchant Energy plan before it got caught up in litigation. UAMPS spokesperson LaVarr Webb said the group is still interested in carbon capture. "UAMPS is monitoring the technology and any opportunities out there, but is not currently pursuing a project." In addition to dollars, carbon capture also requires another precious resource in the west: water.

In November, Utah legislators received a report from Milind's team about the water demands for various power-generation technologies. Adding carbon capture to coal plants would require nearly 1,000 gallons of water per megawatt-hour, [nearly doubling the amount](#) required for a coal plant without carbon capture and far more than is needed for other generation sources. "It is true that more water will be needed when capture is included in fossil-fuel power plants – but I don't believe this will be the limiting factor," said Milind.

Wyoming makes it mandatory

In Wyoming, by far the largest coal-producing state in the country, the state Legislature passed a law to require utilities to install carbon-capture technology to keep the coal plants operating.

As required by the state, Rocky Mountain Power next month [will start charging its Wyoming customers an extra fee](#) to fund the research and analysis of adding carbon capture.

In [its initial application to the Wyoming Public Service Commission](#) to comply with the law, Rocky Mountain estimated that it would cost \$410 million to retrofit two of four units at the Jim Bridger coal plant east of Rock Springs and to pay a third party to take and store the carbon dioxide.

Opponents of the carbon-capture requirement point out that [Wyoming ratepayers will have to pay the full costs of carbon capture](#), even if some of the plants' power is used out of state. For instance, Utah draws from the Bridger plant, but Rocky Mountain can't assess any costs of carbon capture to its Utah customers because Utah hasn't mandated it as Wyoming has. Large industrial power customers in Wyoming are concerned that more expensive electricity rates will counteract the economic benefits of keeping coal power.

Rocky Mountain spokesperson Dave Eskelsen said the company has issued a request for proposals to construct carbon-capture facilities in Wyoming as the law requires. He also said the company looks at carbon capture when it updates its 20-year Integrated Resource Plans every two years, but it currently has no plans to add it at other plants, including the Hunter and Huntington plants in Emery County.

"It has not been selected to be part of the preferred portfolio largely because of the higher cost to customers," he said.

The Texas Two Step

Those who question carbon capture's viability for coal generation have an Exhibit A for why it should not be tried. Petra Nova. In 2017, the WA Parish Generating Station in Thompsons, Texas, began operating Petra Nova, a project to remove carbon dioxide from the plant's emissions and use it to inject in oil wells to increase production. "Everything is bigger in Texas, so it is fitting that the largest post-combustion, carbon-capture facility in the world is right here in the Lone Star State," [said Texas Gov. Greg Abbott](#) during a 2017 tour of the plant.



Texas Gov. Greg Abbott speaks at the valve turning ceremony for the Petra Nova carbon capture and enhanced oil recovery system on Thursday, April 13, 2017, in Fort Bend County, southwest of Houston. Petra Nova only operated for three years before it was shut down over cost concerns. (Paul Ladd/AP Images for Reliant)© Provided by Salt Lake Tribune

But only three years later, Petra Nova was shut down, with [the owner citing the high cost of operation](#). Now, the coal plant is back to releasing all of its carbon dioxide, and the plant's owner has no plans to restart carbon capture.

Tim Fitzpatrick is The Salt Lake Tribune's renewable energy reporter, a position funded by a grant from Rocky Mountain Power. The Tribune retains all control over editorial decisions independent of Rocky Mountain Power.

LA Times 2/10/2023

L.A. is shutting down its largest gas plant — and replacing it with an experimental hydrogen project

Story by Sammy Roth • Wednesday

The Los Angeles City Council voted unanimously Wednesday to move forward with an \$800-million plan to convert the city's largest gas-fired power plant to green hydrogen — a first-of-its-kind project that was hailed by supporters as an important step to solve the climate crisis but slammed by critics as a greenwashing boondoggle that will harm vulnerable communities.



The Los Angeles City Council's approval of an \$800-million plan to convert the city's largest gas-fired power plant to green hydrogen is being hailed as the kind of project needed to solve the climate crisis. But critics say keeping the Scattergood Generating Station open would harm vulnerable communities. (Jay L. Clendenin / Los Angeles Times)© (Jay L. Clendenin / Los Angeles Times)

Council President Paul Krekorian described hydrogen as crucial to meeting L.A.'s goal of [100% clean electricity by 2035](#).

"It was widely seen as being an impossible goal. And we're now on the precipice of achieving that," he said.

The vote authorized the L.A. Department of Water and Power to begin the contracting process for revamping Scattergood Generating Station, which sits along the coast near El Segundo.

DWP plans to install turbines capable of burning large amounts of hydrogen, which has never been done before on such a large scale. The fuel would be produced from water, with renewable electricity — from solar panels or wind turbines, for instance — splitting H₂O molecules into hydrogen and oxygen atoms.

The city-run utility hopes to ultimately convert its other gas plants to hydrogen as well: Harbor and Haynes farther down the coast, and Valley Generating Station in Sun Valley. Those facilities wouldn't be fired up often, but they would help Los Angeles keep the lights on during times when there's not enough solar and wind power to go around, such as hot summer nights.

The city's ultimate goal is burning 100% green hydrogen — but DWP officials have acknowledged the technology might not be ready right away. That means the initial fuel mix might include more planet-warming natural gas than hydrogen.

Jason Rondou, DWP's director of resource planning, told The Times that Scattergood should be able to burn at least 30% green hydrogen on Day One — the same percentage the utility is targeting at its coal-fired Intermountain Power Plant in Utah.

"There's a lot of things that need to be figured out over the coming years," Rondou said.

That uncertainty helps explain why many climate and environmental justice activists opposed Wednesday's City Council motion.



A smokestack at Scattergood Generating Station near El Segundo. (Jay L. Clendenin / Los Angeles Times)© (Jay L. Clendenin / Los Angeles Times)

In public comments before the vote, critics from groups including Communities for a Better Environment, Pacoima Beautiful and the Sierra Club noted that although hydrogen doesn't produce planet-warming carbon emissions when burned, it does generate lung-damaging nitrogen oxide pollution — [much more](#) than gas, at least using current technology.

That's especially problematic for low-income communities of color that have already suffered from years of fossil fuel pollution — communities like those around DWP's Valley Generating Station, which were forced to live with a [years-long methane leak](#).

Jasmin Vargas, an organizer with Food and Water Watch, described hydrogen as "fundamentally racist and inequitable." She also objected to public comments from labor union and business leaders saying hydrogen would create good-paying jobs.

Other activists pointed to the risk of explosions from hydrogen leaks and to research [finding](#) that hydrogen can worsen climate change in the short term if too much of it leaks from pipelines before it's burned. They also raised the possibility that DWP's experimental green hydrogen project could fail, leaving L.A. stuck burning natural gas when the city instead could have invested more heavily in battery storage, energy efficiency and other strategies to ditch fossil fuels while keeping the lights on.

"DWP should go back to the drawing board," said Theo Caretto, a UCLA legal fellow at Communities for a Better Environment.

After hearing from opponents and supporters, the council voted 12 to 0 to move forward with the hydrogen plan — but only after approving a [separate motion](#) that newly elected Councilmembers Traci Park and Katy Young Yaroslavsky said would require DWP officials to more closely examine alternatives and to more robustly engage with communities near the gas plant.

"Even with the additional oversight, safeguards and engagement, I am still very reluctant to vote to move this project forward," Yaroslavsky said before the vote. "However, I am willing to support allowing the process to move to the next stage so that we can all collectively gather more information and understand its risks and its alternatives."

It's not yet clear, though, whether the City Council would be able to stop the Scattergood conversion if something goes awry — costs spiraling out of control, for instance, or an ability by DWP to reduce nitrogen oxide pollution from burning hydrogen.

Further steps in the contracting process must be approved by the DWP board, whose members are appointed by the mayor. The City Council can override those decisions — but only with 10 supporting votes from the 15-member council, a high bar to clear.



A view of Los Angeles City Hall on Jan. 19. (Myung J. Chun / Los Angeles Times)© (Myung J. Chun / Los Angeles Times)

In 2021, L.A. got one-quarter of its electricity from natural gas — a major contributor to the worsening fires, droughts and heat waves of the climate crisis. Gas usage by

California's power grid as a whole was even higher, at 38% — roughly the same as the country overall.

Green hydrogen has emerged in the U.S. and around the world as a potential substitute for natural gas on the electric grid — as well as gas piped to homes for heating and cooking. It's one of many relatively high-cost technologies competing to complement low-cost solar panels, wind turbines and battery storage to zero-out global climate pollution by mid-century.

Many climate activists do see a role for hydrogen — but mostly in "hard to electrify" industries where switching from dirty fuels to clean electricity is expected to be too expensive, such as shipping, aviation, steelmaking and potentially long-haul trucking. Those activists' preferred technology is hydrogen fuel cells, which produce no pollution and can power heavy-duty trucks.

Activists are also cautious because the vast majority of hydrogen currently in use globally is produced from fossil fuels, adding to the climate crisis. The renewable "electrolysis" method for producing hydrogen planned by DWP is costlier and less efficient.

Adding to the skepticism over green hydrogen is that its loudest proponents are often fossil fuel companies.

In Los Angeles, that would be Southern California Gas Co., the nation's largest gas utility. Last year, the company proposed Angeles Link, a massive and potentially lucrative pipeline that would bring green hydrogen fuel to the L.A. Basin.

"It allows California to dramatically advance its climate and environmental goals," SoCalGas President Maryam Brown said at the time. "It creates a cornerstone for the California green hydrogen economy, and the hydrogen economy in general.

"Southern California Gas is an infrastructure company. And we use that infrastructure to be able to meet customers' needs. Customers' needs are changing. We see our customers needing cleaner and cleaner fuels."

In an email ahead of the City Council's vote Wednesday, SoCalGas spokesperson Chris Gilbride said company executives "have not been engaged, and are currently not engaged, on the Scattergood project."

But there's little question it would be a boon for SoCalGas, fueling demand for the company's proposed pipeline and potentially leading to more widespread use of hydrogen.

Federal dollars could also accelerate L.A.'s hydrogen plans. The City Council voted last year to apply for a share of \$8 billion in federal "hydrogen hub" funds, allocated by Congress as part of the bipartisan infrastructure bill signed by President Biden in 2021.

Whether that money materializes, DWP's Rondou said Los Angeles has little choice but to bet on hydrogen.

"We certainly looked at all the different pathways to get to 100%" clean energy, he said, referring to a in-depth study conducted with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. "But the study was clear. ... There wasn't an alternative."

This story originally appeared in Los Angeles Times.